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April 30, 1957

A Question for the Team

(Guest Editorial by Keith Attiwill)

LISTENERS to "Information Please" know that individual members of the panel, specialists in one or more fields, are given selected questions to answer. Upon general subjects, the answer is often thrown open to the whole panel, or team, of experts. We cannot all be experts in all phases of the health professions, but it is reasonable to think of the health team as including the drug manufacturers, the doctors, and the retail chemists of Australia.

Adverse publicity for the drug industry had reached such alarming proportions that the American Drug Manufacturers' Association recently launched a strong public relations campaign. It is designed to encourage newspaper and magazine editors and their staffs to co-operate with the drug industry and pharmaceutical profession in educating the public about the validity of the work done for the community by the "health team." Already a stream of material is flowing from the Health News Institute set up by the A.D.M.A. public relations committee, which comprises some of the leading figures in the industry and profession.

This material comes regularly to our own Federal Public Relations Secretariat; and where applicable to the Australian scene, it is being disseminated to the Pharmaceutical Societies and Guild State Branch Committees.

Public relations depends to a great extent upon good "internal relations"—in our case, between manufacturers, the medical profession, and the pharmaceutical profession.

An example of the American approach through the "team" is provided in a recent "message to the physician from the Health News Institute." It is headed "Just a moment, Doctor." It says that there is a more important ingredient in penicillin than the mould:

"That ingredient, the real 'wonder' in any wonder drug, is the human touch which not only transforms a sick patient into a well patient, but also makes him a contented one.

"This human touch is in the hands of the physician and (his) collaborator, the pharmacist. And you can use it to set the patient straight on a matter which makes him unhappy—on what he calls the 'the high price of drugs.'"

The article reminds the physician that severe competition forces the drug industry to do almost as much research to achieve cheaper production and marketing as it does to develop the new, or better products. The average person resents being ill, and it is human nature to forget the tremendous work being done by the industry to make the new drugs available as quickly and as cheaply as possible.

The best response to patient resentment is to counter it with facts—"not with more resentment," says the article, "but quietly and with the eye-opening and dramatic truth. . . . The men who can do it most persuasively are the physician and the pharmacist—you who see the public not as 'the public,' but as neighbours, face to face, at a time of need."

This approach shows a true appreciation of public relations, and it should encourage members of the "health team" in Australia to meet the question of the cost of medicine upon the same sensible lines.



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

ARTICLES

- · Pharmaceutical Education.
- Some Thoughts on Pharmaceutical Education.
- Symposium—The Packaging of Pharmaceuticals.
- Problems in the Use of Tranquillising Drugs,
- e No Aloes from Socotra.
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A.N.Z.A.A.S. DUNEDIN MEETING, 1957

Section "O"-Pharmaceutical Science Papers

(Continued)

Symposium—Education for Pharmacy

Two contributions to this discussion are reported, in abstract, hereunder:—

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION

Survey of World Trends. (Abstract)

By S. E. Wright, M.Sc., Ph.D., Dip.Pharm., Assoc. Professor of Pharmacy, University of Sydney

During the past year I have been fortunate to have been able to visit about 30 pharmacy schools in Europe, in the United States and in Singapore and Bangkok. I have spoken with pharmacy teachers and administrators in these countries and have endeavoured to obtain a general picture of what is being done at present, and also, more important, what is projected for the future.

Research

I was able to do research work in pharmaceutical chemistry at the Pharmacy School of one of the large State Universities in the United States and thereby get first-hand information of their teaching methods and standards and of their research done in their graduate school. In Britain I was able to talk at length with lecturers at the School of Pharmacy, University of London, and obtain a detailed picture of their curriculum, standards and examinations. I also attended the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Dublin to present a paper from my Department, and this gave me the opportunity to measure at first hand, mainly through personal discussion, the quality of our research work against that done in pharmaceutical laboratories in schools, industry and hospitals in Britain. These larger contacts, together with short visits to such centres as Manchester, Cardiff, Leicester, Philadelphia, Maryland, Connecticut, Madison, Wisconsin, San Francisco, Copenhagen, Zurich and Basel, enabled me to obtain some idea of general as well as specialised trends in pharmaceutical education.

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Allied Sciences

However, it is also important to gauge pharmaceutical education and research with allied branches of science, and I was fortunate to have been able to do this at first hand. I worked for three months in the laboratories of the Organic Chemistry Institute, University of Basel, Switzerland, where Professor Reichstein supervises a vigorous school engaged in natural product chemistry. Another month in one of the research laboratories of Sandoz, A.G., Basel, gave me an opportunity to see the type of work done there particularly in reference to cardiac glycosides in which our department is especially interested. Finally a month in the laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Department, University of Chicago, enabled me to see at first hand school of pharmacology with a heavy bias towards chemistry, and to see radioactive cardiac glycosides prepared in Chicago by growing digitalis plants in an atmosphere of C¹⁶. carbon dioxide. Projects such as this are, of course, of interest to chemists, biochemists and pharmacognosists. In fact this is an example of the "new" pharmacognosy.

This is not intended to be a travel talk, but I did want to give some idea as to which aspects of pharmaceutical science I have been in contact with during the past months as a background to what I wish to say about pharmaceutical education in general, and in particular about our deficiencies in this part of the world.

Chemist in Community

It is first of all necessary to clearly appreciate the position of the pharmacist in relation to the community. This is often lost sight of, but must be the cornerstone upon which all training systems in every country are based. This is, of course, that the pharmacist is given authority and protection by government regulation to have the responsibility of seeing that drugs and powerful poisons are properly and wisely used. In return for this legal right, which varies somewhat

in its degree and nature from country to country, the pharmacist must be trained and disciplined to equip him for his duties and responsibilities. The training undergone is therefore a corollary to the recognised need to set up legal standards for pharmacy, and must therefore advance as the complexity of the materials handled by the pharmacist increases, in order to give the public full protection.

Definition

The simplest way to sum up the requirements for training a pharmacist is to say that he must be an authority on the final product which is to be taken by the patient. This is a very simple statement, but it covers a very large field—in fact a field which is a synthesis of many branches of science. Furthermore it must be emphasised that there is no other person in the community trained for this particular and important purpose. I state it again—to have a wide knowledge of all aspects of the final product and to have a highly specialised knowledge in some particular directions. Whether or not the bulk of this work is done by extemporaneous dispensing varies from country to country, but the fact remains that even if only 5 per cent. of his work may be concerned with actual physical operations he must be taught to do it accurately and correctly and to be aware of all the difficulties and problems associated with it. One made is one error more than can be tolerated. One error might be regarded as the traditional duty of the pharmacist and it will always exist. If we recognise this we must be prepared to train him in all aspects of science bearing on modern medicinals and allow for providing times to grandwate level in a still traditional traditional and allow for the science of grandwate level in a still traditional traditional and allow for the science of grandwate level in a still traditional and allow for the science of grandwate level in a still traditional and the science of grandwate level in a still traditional and the science of grandwate level in a still traditional and the science of grandwate level in a still traditional and the science of the scie specialisations at graduate level in particular aspects. That is we must provide the basic sciences of chemistry, physics and biology upon which the superstructure of pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmaceutics and now pharmacology is to be erected. This should give us the general pharmaceutical chemist equipped to take his place in the shop, hospital pharmacy or wherever drugs are handled.

Modern Trend

It is an accepted fact that many of the more complex materials now used in medicine are more capably and more economically handled by well-equipped laboratories associated with pharmaceutical manufacturers or with hospitals. This is a modern trend which is inescapable and is most developed in the United States. This does, however, mean that the manufacturer or hospital requires personnel to formulate and carry out the preparation of these manufactured articles. I have spoken with scientists responsible for the development spoken with scientists responsible for the development of these pharmaceuticals in several countries, and they all say that what they need from the pharmacy schools is a graduate trained in pharmacy and in physical chemistry, to appreciate and solve the problems which constantly arise. The problems associated with the long-term stability of complex molecules in various solvents or systems are very different from those associated with extemporaneously prepared products, and the final efficacy of the substance is conditioned entirely the final efficacy of the substance is conditioned entirely by the final form of administration. As Mr. Oliver has pointed out at this Conference, there is a tremendous deficiency in our knowledge of the exact behaviour of medicinal chemicals under different conditions, and this is what the pharmacy schools must set about rectifying. It means that the schools must produce students with sufficient background to proceed to higher degrees to equip them with the specialised knowledge to solve these problems. Physical chemists trained as such are generally too specialised and have too narrow backgrounds to appreciate what is wanted, and it is difficult for a highly trained physical chemist to get a background of pharmacy. It should be done the other way, and at present pharmaceutical houses in Britain and in Europe are absorbing every graduate of this type they can obtain. In fact the pharmacy schools themselves are being denuded of lecturing personnel, thus producing a type of vicious circle.

Second Trend

The other requirement of pharmacy which is now becoming so very important is the greater tendency for the physician to consult with the pharmacist about new drugs and formulations. This is not something new drugs and formulations. This is not something that is for the future, but is occurring now, as most pharmacists know, and objectively-minded physicians It is seen at its highest in British and will admit. American hospitals. It is not very highly developed on the Continent of Europe because pharmacology is still taught only to medical students. The time has passed when the action of drugs can be considered of no concern of the pharmacist. Advances in medical science are occurring at such a rate that the medical practitioner has little or no hope of keeping adequately informed of new developments. A knowledge of the pharmacology of the final product must now be acquired by the pharmacist in addition to the more traditional knowledge of its chemistry and pharmacy. This point of view is shared by all people responsible for teaching pharmacy in the English-speaking world. In fact, when I asked the question, "What newer aspects of pharmaceutical training are you concerned with?" this was the invariable answer. In fact it got monotonous.

Teaching Overseas

We should now examine what the schools of pharmacy are doing to meet these demands. In the time it is impossible to give a detailed account, nor is it necessary, but let us examine general trends.

America

In the United States, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy resolved that all member colleges are required, in order to be eligible for membership of the Association, to require on or after April 1, 1960, "of each candidate for a degree in pharmacy, com-pletion of not less than five full academic years of training, including both pre-pharmacy instruction, and a minimum of three years of professional instruction.' This resolution is gradually being complied with. It means that a number of the smaller privately-owned schools are disappearing or being incorporated within the State Universities. This, for example, has just happened in Rhode Island. The Pharmacy School, University of Minnesota, is in the process of changing from four to five years at the present time. Wisconsin will make the change commencing next year. California already has commenced a six-year course. There is no doubt that all accredited colleges in the United States will comply with the minimum requirements by the This has resulted in great changes in outlook in the United States, and several schools have developed very good graduate schools in recent years. The graduate school at Wisconsin has specialised lately under the direction of Dr. Hiquchi in physical chemistry applied to pharmaceutical problems, and at present about 19 students are working for M.S. or Ph.D. degrees. A typical curriculum for the new course is that proposed by Wisconsin.

First two years-pre-pharmacy includes

English.

Chemistry, Inorganic, Organic, Physical. Mathematics to calculus.

Physics.

Zoology and Botany. American Institutions.

Elected Subjects.

Third Year Professional Course.

General Pharmacy.

Accounting.

Pharm. Chemistry Organic. Pharm. Chemistry Inorganic.

Physical Pharmacy.

Marketing Methods.
Microbiology.
2.
Physiology.
Organic Medicinal Chemistry.
Physical Pharmacy.
Pharmacognosy.
Pharmacology.
Pharm. Chemistry.
General Pharmacy.
3.
Pharmacy.
Pharmacy.
Pharm. Administration.
Toxicology.
Seminar.
Elected Subjects.
Public Health.

At the end of this course a Bachelor of Science Pharmacy is given. Students may enter the graduate school if selected during their final year, and proceed further to M.S. or Ph.D.

Canada

A similar situation is also developing in the more advanced Canadian schools, e.g. University of Toronto School of Pharmacy. It is a marked trend in the United States for the Universities to become all-embracing as far as tertiary education is concerned, and most State Universities now include a Pharmacy School. It is only in these institutions that the correct balance of physical and biological sciences necessary for a complete pharmaceutical training can be obtained. Pharmacology Departments are established in many of the Pharmacy Schools or there is co-operation with the Pharmacology Departments of the medical schools of the University. Graduate schools (to Ph.D. levels) are most usually in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, but some of the larger schools are able to provide higher degrees in Pharmaceutics (e.g. Wisconsin, California) and in Pharmacology.

It is only in recent years that the majority of the American schools have raised their standards to meet the new situation, and some still have a long way to go. The important factor remains, however, they have realised their responsibility and are doing something about it.

Britain

In Britain, the Pharmacy School, University of London, is taking the lead in providing courses for the future, but the schools at Chelsea Polytechnic, Manchester University, Glasgow Royal Technical College (for the University of Glasgow) are also pushing ahead. At Brunswick Square (Pharmacy School, University of London) the Department of Pharmaceutics now is divided into three departments-microbiology, general pharmaceutics (application of physical chemistry to pharmacy) and pharmaceutical engineering. These sub-departments allow students to specialise in their honours year (4th year) if they are concentrating on pharmaceutics. This school now trains students for on pharmaceutics. This school now trains students for honours in B Pharm only, and does not take any students for the Pharmaceutical Society's Diploma (Ph.C.). There appears to be a widening gap between the Ph.C. and the B.Pharm. degree given by the British Universities, and this is leading once again to the unfortunate position of different pharmaceutical qualifi-cations in Britain. This was the position in 1950 when the Chemist and Druggist and Ph.C. qualifications existed as well as the B.Pharm. The Chemist and Druggst two-year course was dropped and the minimum Now the Ph.C. course is standing still and the B.Pharm. moving ahead. It is a great pity that Britain has not been able to unify the educational systems in the way the United States is appearing to be doing. We should benefit by the mistakes in changing our courses in this part of the world.

Australia

Turning now to the Southern Hemisphere. The Australian position is made difficult by the variety of institutes engaged in training pharmacists. Universities (N.S.W. and South Australia), Technical Colleges (Queensland, West Australia and Tasmania) and a College controlled by the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society (Victoria). All employ different methods and teach to different standards. This makes it difficult to unify courses. Graduate courses in advanced pharmacy subjects are offered at one centre only (Sydney University), provided the pharmacist has also qualified for a science degree. Sydney is to offer a three years' degree (B.Sc.Pharm.) in two or three years' time—this has been agreed to by the N.S.W. Government and the Senate of the University. When this is in operation the degree course will be the minimum qualification. The course will include: first year, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Botany; 2nd year, Pharmaceutics 1, Physiology (Biochemistry), Pharmaceutical Chemistry 1; 3rd year, Pharmaceutics 2, Pharm. Chemistry 2, Pharmacology. The students will be required to work in pharmacies during the long vacations and for one year after obtaining their degree before being given their qualification. Graduate schools for M.Sc.Pharm. and Ph.D. will be provided in Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmacology and later in Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmaceutical administrators feel strongly that Australia must face up to its future and build for at least 20 years ahead. If this is not done we have no faith in the possibilities that lie in our country's development. We need to progress now at a greater relative rate than the United States, as we have allowed ourselves to remain static for too long a period.

New Zealand

The position here in New Zealand is far from satis-The position here in New Zealand is far from satisfactory, as all informed people know. Attempts over the last 10 years to bring N.Z. pharmaceutical standards into parity with its minimum counterparts overseas have met with disappointing frustrations. It is no exaggeration to say that at present N.Z. has the worst system of training pharmacists in the English-speaking world, and this despite persistent offsets on the part world, and this despite persistent efforts on the part of responsible people in N.Z. to remedy the situation. It is a very great anomaly that a country with four University Colleges available to provide the basic sciences is not using these facilities for their future pharmacists. Also, despite the fact that pharmacy training now requires a synthesis of biological and chemical training in the professional subjects there chemical training in the professional subjects, there appears to be little chance at present that the facilities already available at the Medical School will be utilised to provide the necessary background for a pharmacy school. Eleven years ago it was proposed to introduce a two years' full-time Pharmacy Course to bring N.Z. into line with the minimum standard required in Britain, but nothing was done. Now the minimum British standard is three years full-time training at the University, and N.Z. seems further away from reaching the goal of providing a course that will ensure that the reciprocity now existing between Britain and N.Z. will be permitted to continue. While medical standards have been kept at parity in the British Com-While medical monwealth, pharmaceutical standards have been greatly unbalanced. N.Z. could either find itself in the same position as Hong Kong in relation to the British requirements, or it could, in a comparatively short time, and with comparatively small cost to the country, by using the facilities already available, raise its standard to the minimum British level.

I hope that pharmacy in New Zealand will now unite with one voice in this matter, for this has been one major cause of failure in the past, and demand that it

be given its rightful place in the educational systems of the Dominion. It has an obligation to the public of N.Z. to do this, and can be assured that any step in this direction is in accordance with what has happened and is happening in all parts of the world where medical standards are similar to here.

SOME THOUGHTS ON PHARMACEUTICAL **EDUCATION**

By Roy Gardner, D.Sc., Ph.C.

(A contribution to a discussion in Section "O," A.N.Z.A.A.S., Dunedin, 1957.)

These notes were put together on the assumption that the sort of scheme now under discussion in New Zealand will be put into effect-a compulsory two-year full-time course as a minimum, with a three-year University course for those who are prepared to take it. Irrespective of what sort of institution does the teaching, and assuming only that the teaching is competent, this represents a big (though much overdue) advance on the present position, and will pave the way for possible further advances in the future; but I fear that it is useless to expect New Zealand pharmacy to accept in one step the kind of long course that Dr. Wright has been describing.

A trouble that occurs with many educational courses and at all levels is a tendency to overload curricula. There are always people who can produce arguments in favour of adding new subjects, and the trouble is that they often have a strong case. The only difficulty that they often have a strong case. is that courses are necessarily limited in length, and with the very best of teaching facilities no more can be put into a year's work than a reasonably good student can absorb in a year. Hence we must take care that proposed additions, however desirable they may be, are not allowed to crowd out the essentials, and we must ask ourselves from time to time what

are the essentials.

In a pharmacy course the first essential, as I think we can all agree, is chemistry and plenty of it. Besides the elementary parts and ordinary inorganic chemistry, we need now a thorough grounding in organic chemistry, well above Medical Intermediate standard, and, as Mr. Oliver's paper clearly showed, some elements at least of physical chemistry. We need some physics, partly because chemistry cannot be fully understood without it, but also for other reasons which there is not time to discuss now. We need biology for several reasons, one of which is the biological origin of some drug-stuffs. Here I would sound a warning against a premature dropping of Botany on the grounds that vegetable drugs are going out. (The fact that the present N.Z. Syllabus is completely useless in this connection is beside the point. This can be remedied. It should have been done long ago.) It is true that most of the vegetable drugs of the old. Motion Maria Mar of the vegetable drugs of the old Materia Medica have gone or are going, but we still use drugs of vegetable origin and are likely to continue to do so.

Only a few years ago in New Zealand there was a case of accidental substitution of Pulv. Fol. Hyoscyami for Pulv. Fol. Sennae. It fell to my lot to make the identification in the end. The material could have been identified much sooner if there had been as many people in N.Z. as there should have been at this stage of our development with some practical knowledge of drug microscopy, but apparently there was nobody with that knowledge in the district where the occurrence took place. Fortunately no great harm was done, but it could easily have been otherwise. The average dispenser today will rarely have occasion to see Nux Vomica or opium as such, while Ephedra and Rauwolfia in plant form have bypassed the dispensary altogether; but somebody still has to deal with these raw materials, and surely the dealing with them is part of pharmacy on any reasonable definition of that term.

Even when all the active principles have been worked out and synthesised, I believe that we shall still, on economic grounds, use substances of vegetable origin. Even if we know exactly what we want in molecular structures, it is likely that it will often be better to let Nature carry out some part of the synthesis for us than to carry it all out from simple substances from petroleum, coal tar or acetylene.

Apart from the basic subjects, which will naturally occupy the first part of the course, there are the specific matters which are peculiar to pharmacy—pharmaceutics and materia medica in a broad sense. We must, I submit, avoid at all costs putting in so much more or less extraneous matter that a thorough treatment

of our own proper subjects becomes impossible.

There are, I believe, two characteristics of the pharmacist which go a long way towards making him a particularly useful member of society. One is that in the course of his training and experience he acquires a direct acquaintance with an extremely wide range of materials. The other is that he is skilled in the compounding of a wide range of materials. If he is well trained he is an expert in the art of formulation. There is in the whole gamut of normal education no other course, as far as I know, which deals explicitly with this matter. Although there is less application of misce secundum artem in the dispensary than there used to be, there is still plenty in the pharmaceutical industry as a whole. Moreover, as Mr. Peterson reminded us, pharmacists are often to be found applying their art in all sorts of places having no obvious connection with medicine. In my experience it is not at all unusual for people not trained in that sort of thing to get into difficulties and be glad to turn for assistance to somebody trained in pharmacy. If we lose that, we lose something of very great value.

We must retain a thorough treatment of the art of

dispensing and the preparation of galenicals, of pharmacognosy based on current editions of B.P. and B.P.C. and of pharmaceutical chemistry. That surely is not less than one very full year's work.

We must find room somewhere for some microbiology (I prefer that term to the narrower one, bacteriology). The lack of this is one of our outstanding weaknesses in New Zealand at present. Pharmacists must have some understanding of sterile working and some knowledge of spoilage organisms as well as matter connected with pathogenic organisms. In this subject there is in my opinion need for a teaching point additional to those existing, catering for the needs of the foodstuffs industries (other than dairying, which is well served) and reaching a group of people who do not normally go to the University. A college of pharmacy could well fill this need in addition to teaching pharmacists.

With regard to physiology and pharmacology, I must make it quite clear that I am not arguing against the inclusion of these subjects as far as is possible. viously the more the pharmacist knows about them the better. I am, however, concerned to point out that it is impossible in a course of any reasonable length to include a treatment of them comparable with what would be appropriate in the medical course, and at the same time to give a thorough treatment of the subjects proper to pharmacy.

There has been some talk during this conference about a suggestion that pharmacists should sometimes advise medical men about physiological matters. Surely that is wrong. A pharmacist must sometimes be pre pared to advise a physician, and the physician should be trained to take his advice, about incompatibilities and formulations and other points within the proper province of pharmacy, but there would be something very radically wrong in the medical schools if medical men required, or would accept, advice from pharmacists about therapeutics.

It is a very good thing that a proportion of pharmacists should go on to a more thorough understanding of medical subjects, especially in the case of those who will be concerned with the development of new drugs, but this must in the main be post-graduate work for the few specialists. For the main body of pharmacists our first responsibility is to make them competent pharmacists, which is quite a big enough job without trying to make them half-trained physicians.

So far as there is room in the courses for extra matter—and in practice that is likely to mean as far as some students are prepared to take extra time—we should give some attention, more than we have seemed willing to give so far, to the indisputable fact that today much of the real pharmacy, in the sense nearest to the old meaning of the term, is carried out by factory methods and under factory conditions. Many of the pharmacists of the future, whether they call themselves by that name or not, will be factory executives and could well be trained as such.

One of my reasons for favouring the association proposed of a pharmacy course with a college of technology is that it will, as I see it, be one of the principal functions of that institution to train factory executives. In nearly all industries they will need training in principles of organisation and management, in such matters as costing and in principles of machine design and so on. It would be quite a logical thing for those destined for the manufacturing side of pharmacy to follow up the basic training with a course of that kind, plus as far as time permits some extra chemistry and relevant related subjects.

I should be very happy to see in New Zealand in the near future two three-year courses along slightly divergent lines—one here in Otago with more emphasis on the medical side and the other consisting of the normal two-year course with appropriate extra work for those proposing to go to the manufacturing side. Either or both could be expanded as future circumstances permit, and both should provide for further post-graduate work for those with the desire and the capacity to go further.

PLAN NOW!

TTEND N.Z.A.A.S. DELAIDE UGUST 1958

Section O - Pharmaceutical Science.

SYMPOSIUM—THE PACKAGING OF PHARMACEUTICALS

PACKAGING OF PHARMACEUTICALS

By G. T. Peterson, Ph.C., F.P.S., F.I.S.M., A.F.A.I.M.

Who is most conversant with the keeping qualities, taste, pharmaceutical and pharmacological properties of any new drug?

The answer is, of course, the person or persons responsible for its development. The answer to this question explains why many pharmaceuticals are available only in certain dosage forms or packs.

Gone are the days when a proprietary medicine or a few pills or tablets, etc., could be thrown into a bottle and labelled to be taken three times a day after meals. In these days of enlightened knowledge, we realise that very little excitement would have occurred had these doses been doubled and even one dose taken before meals as well as after. Posology was far from an exact science in those days.

Today we look at a package of a modern pharmaceutical preparation and see—

(a) carton.

(b) descriptive leaflet.

(c) dropper or other aid to administration.

(d) an easily removable label on the immediate container.

(e) the container carries the medicament in the most convenient and stable dosage form, e.g. coated tablets, tasteless capsules, buffered solutions, stabilised emulsions, etc.

bilised emulsions, etc.
We often ask ourselves why has this product been prescribed; why must we have another ethical on our shelves?

We look back and see that someone envisaged or accepted an unseen challenge that a particular medicament with certain pharmacologic action and high chemotherapeutic index was necessary to provide a desirable therapy, or to improve public health, or to use in conjunction with existing therapies which could then be modified for convenience of both patient and doctor.

Research Division of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturer investigated the then existing supply of similar but incomplete medications, and estimated the phar-maceutical requirements and standards for the new drug. After much trial and error a new chemical was produced in the laboratory. This was tested on animals for toxicity (acute and chronic). After being classified as safe for use, its pharmacology was studied closely. The picture was still promising and it was clinically evaluated in a series of ailments or pathological conevaluated in a series of ailments or pathological conditions. In the meantime a pilot scale production had been completed, and at the appropriate time large scale production was developed. It is interesting to recall that many modifications are necessary and many pitfalls encountered during this transition from pilot scale to large scale production. The Developmental Division of any company is of necessity closely linked with the Research Division, and as a result of pharmacologic testing and clinical evalutaion, a suitable dosage is recommended. Labels were then prepared, in accordance with all existing drug and poison laws; professional literature was prepared for information of the medical and pharmaceutical profession; the new substance prepared in best pharmaceutical tradition; in the most elegant, stable and convenient dosage forms. These dosage forms were then packaged for distribution, such as we see on our shelves.

If the new substance developed is bitter, hygroscopic and/or unstable in solution, its taste must be masked by suitable flavourings, which do not affect either the pH of the solution, the stability or action of the drug. It may be preferable to prepare the drug in a compressed tablet which may then be sugar-coated to

improve both taste and stability, or enteric coated if its action should be concentrated in the colon.

Alternatively the new drug may be fugistatic or a topical antiseptic for dermatology or ophthalmology. The material must then be formulated into an ointment (hydrophylic or lipophylic base) or lotion, or eye drops. etc.-all of which must of necessity determine the package of the pharmaceutical. If poisonous the bottle should be distinguishable by touch. Thus we begin to see the reason for individual dosage forms such as tablets, capsules, suppositories, ampoules, etc. It should be realised that such dosage forms provide greater accuracy and control for the amount of drug

Drugs permitting greater flexibility of dosage, greater stability, etc., lend themselves to formulation in multiple dose containers, for example, mixtures, emulsions, paediatric drops, etc. The size of the pharmaceutical package is often determined by the nature of the preparation. For example, a volatile preparation soon loses potency if a large container is repeatedly opened at frequent intervals for an extended period—such pre-parations are packed in smaller containers to reduce loss by evaporation. Some drugs are not very stable to light-this often determines whether the preparation is packed in an amber or white (colourless) container. Whilst on the subject of containers, much consideration is given to the containers of drugs in solution, e.g. inert plastics, alkali-free or neutral glass, etc.

The nature of the therapy often determines the size of the package. For example, it would be unwise to pack 32 doses in one container if experience indicates

that only 10 or 12 doses are necessary.

Whilst on the subject of liquid preparations, we shall look at the type of closure. If a volatile ingredient is present, then a wax shive to minimise evaporation is often used under the screw cap. These screw caps are sometimes metal or bakelite. Bakelite caps cannot always be used, as the formaldehyde often imparts undesirable flavour or taste to the finished preparation. Likewise some cork or vinylite liners are unsuitable for some preparations; sometimes a "paracote" seal is necessary to prevent possible chemical reaction with the caps, etc., thereby affecting the preparation on

Multi-dose injection containers with rubber caps must also be considered here. The rubber must be free from zinc or similar heavy metals, etc., or other chemicals or fillers which could affect the material in the vial. The rubber must be pre-treated in many cases to pre-vent absorption of the added bacteriostat from the solution which would then be exposed to contamination

during withdrawal of doses.

Considering now tablets, capsules, etc., we realise that again a number of factors determine the number in Pharmaceutical packages aim to provide economical availability but to eliminate wastage-here we see that the nature of the therapy to be provided; prescribing habits; relative packaging and material costs, are all determining factors for the final package. In many cases it is desirable that such preparations be dispensed in original containers to ensure maximum

Tablets, capsules, etc., generally contain some neckwool to prevent them from bumping about in the bottle and subsequent breaking or chipping. Depending on the nature of the preparation, this neck-wool may be absorbent cottonwool, non-absorbent cottonwool, or paper tissue, etc. Furthermore, some soft gelatin capsules are hygroscopic and affected by humidity; to improve stability of such preparations, some manufac-turers pack an envelope of silica gel in each jar of capsules. This absorbs the moisture and keeps the capsules dry, stable and prevents same from sticking

For convenient application and to ensure freedom from contamination, many ointments are packed in collapsible tubes. Here again the nature of the medicament determines whether the tubes are of pure tin, lead, or tin-lined lead or plastic tubes. Eye ointment tubes have convenient applicator nozzles, as do some

containers for treatment of bovine mastitis.

Printed tubes do not lend themselves to easy dispensing, and all ethical preparations of this nature should possess a slip label for easy removal and attachment of physician's directions. Such packaging obviates the necessity of rubbing the tube with solvent. Such practice is undesirable as it results in subsequent squeezing and mutilation, and generally detracts from the dispensed appearance of the tube; neither is it necessary to soak the tube in hot water, a practice which could cause emulsion bases to separate or in some other way affect the ointment to the dissatisfaction of patient and in some cases the prescriber.

Suppositories, of course, are individually foil-wrapped for convenience and cleanliness, and to minimise handling, as their base readily melts at body tem-

perature.

Some lozenges whose ingredients are not very stable

are individually sealed in tin foil strips.

Having looked at the individual containers of the many packaged pharmaceuticals, let us now look at the final familiar packs common to most pharmaceuticals. They consist of-

(a) container.

(b) descriptive leaflet.

(c) carton.

(d) dosage aids such as dropper, etc.

The label on the immediate container should show the trade name and chemical name and nature of the The label should be distinctive and all printing clearly legible. It should not be lacquered, and should be capable of easy removal for dispensing purposes. The label should contain a batch number, details of date of manufacture and stability (if applicable), actual contents of the package, and name and address of the manufacturer. As a dispenser is legally responsible for the standard of the drugs he dispenses (and this includes ethicals), the manufacturer's name on the label is often an additional reassurance.

The leaflet in the package of any pharmaceutical specialty is the counterpart of the professional brochure which the prescriber receives. A well-prepared leaflet supplies the dispenser with all necessary relevant information. The dispenser is legally responsible for the dosage of medicines he dispenses unless, as we know, overdoses are initialled, etc. As many ethicals are new drug developments, without official standards and doses, the dispenser should study closely the descriptive literature of each package of pharmaceutical he dispenses. Furthermore he should observe if the prescriber's directions show any gross departure from the manufacturer's recommendation. From this he can often pick thera-peutic or chemical incompatibilities in multiple prescriptions; e.g. the overdosage of one ingredient common to two proprietaries on the one prescription; side reactions the patient may be expected to exhibit or sub-sequently complain about. Always remember that until a new pharmaceutical drug gains official status, the only source of relevant information is from the manufacturer's literature or published clinical trials. aid of such literature the pharmaceutical chemist is able to perform one of his many professional responsibilities, that of an information service to busy medical practitioners.

The carton should be distinctive and easily identified. It offers protection of the contents from the action of light (if necessary) and from breakage in transit. The carton should prominently display the name of the product, recommended details regarding storage conditions, date of manufacture and expiry date (if applicable), and name and address of the manufacturer. The carton contains, in addition to the pharmaceutical preparation and descriptive leaflet, aids for administration, e.g. droppers, ampoule file, measuring spoon, etc. offer further protection from contamination, etc., these

cartons are often sealed, the contents to be rejected if seal is broken upon receipt by the dispenser. an additional safeguard for the dispenser.

Polyethylene, as a lightweight, unbreakable and virtually chemically inert substance, is ideally suited as a medicament container. It is used in plastic squeeze packs for eye drops, nasal sprays and puffer packs for powder insufflations. These puffer packs are labelled with printed ink which is readily removed with spirit and cottonwool. The physician's directions are easily attached by the aid of cellulose tape.

Clean, easy to use, self-powered aerosol containers to dispense insecticide sprays, mists and similar preparations, are finding an increased use in pharmaceutical

In summing up let me quote from the Drug and Cosmetic Industry, November 1952, page 629. requirements of a modern package are—

(a) It must provide protection for the product during shipment, storage and use.

(b) It must have a utility or convenience factor for

the consumer.

(c) It must stack well on retailer's shelves.
(d) It must have a competition attention value on the retailer's shelf.

(e) It will be increasingly called upon to give full instructions, warnings, ways to use, etc.
(f) If it is part of a family, it should have an identity,

recognition to other products of the same brand. (g) It should convey some dignity and value of the product in accordance with the nature of the

(h) It must lend itself to illustration for advertising." The bulk of my remarks have referred to ethical pharmaceutical preparations. Since these preparations or products are not advertised to the general public, an ethical pharmaceutical should be simply but distinctively labelled, colour should be blended with elegance and professional dignity, as the labels of some pharmaceuticals are never seen by the consumer. On the other hand, some pharmaceutical packages reach the consumer in original packages as a result of either personal recommendation by the physician or pharmaceutical chemist. A dignified label on a prescription specialty is in keeping with the meticulous care with which ethical preparations are manufactured. As previously suggested, a basic colour scheme and design of all one company's products assist recognition and association of one manufacturer's preparations.

I would like to add that the personal presentation of this Paper has been made possible by the generosity of the Directorate and Management of Sigma Company

Limited, Melbourne.

ETHICAL SPECIALITIES: SOME ASPECTS OF AND OBSERVATIONS ON THEIR PREPARATION AND PACKING

By A. R. Green

The general aspects of the packaging of pharmaceuticals has been covered admirably by Mr. Peterson. He has stressed the importance of the packaging in relation to the product itself, and it is not intended to overlap greatly the facts which he has presented. At the outset I would stress one point—that is, that the actual medium which surrounds a drug is as important as the drug itself in assuring that the particular drug will reach the site of its need in a pure and highly active condition. For this reason the attitude held by some of considering the package as an un-necessary expense and a sales catch is fallacious, certainly as it relates to ethical specialities.

In considering an ethical drug (and it is to these pharmaceuticals that this paper in particular refers), one should consider it. I suggest, not as this or that substance, but as a total whole substance, and its packaging as well for of much and sometimes of major

importance, for the successful use of many drugs is that they are packed in a way that they are protected from loss of activity, either through the action of the packaging material itself or of the environment in

which they are transported or stored.

As it is important for all who handle or use drugs to have a brief understanding of the properties of particular packaging materials, and some idea of the problems met, and the preparations made, in packaging for sale, this paper turns from the general and perhaps sales viewpoint of packaging to the technical and practical problems of packaging.

As it were to say, here we have a new compound X with physical, chemical and pharmaceutical properties A, B, C, D, E and F. How should it be packed that it will satisfy the following criteria:—

(1) It is in a form which has been found most satisfactory for use and administration.

(2) The combination of container used and ingredients used will not cause deterioration or contamination of the active ingredient.

The container and package as a whole will protect the compound from deterioration due to the influence of the various factors of the environment in which it will be transported or stored.

The container will be identified in a manner which is clear, contains all the essentials necessary for its safe and satisfactory handling, and which will last for the period of its reasonable use.

(5) The container is protected in a manner which will ensure it arriving undamaged at any of the

various locations of its use, and The standard of overall packing and of its execution is in keeping with the high standard required of the compound itself.

As the time available to consider these factors is restricted, and as each particular group of packaging materials could form the subject of a whole symposium itself, this paper must of necessity treat each category and give, not a complete study of each, but rather a collection of those facts which are of most general interest and importance, and which may stimulate discussion and comment.

The Container

The first and obvious consideration is into what container will the material be placed. Three main materials are available-glass, plastic or collapsible metal.

Glass

Glass is one of the oldest packaging materials, the glass bottle dating to the 19th century, and in many

ways it is still the most versatile.

Glass has excellent properties as a container, as it fills admirably the criteria mentioned above. Glass is inert to mould growth, it is hygienic, can be simply and effectively washed and sterilised, and it can be made to not only protect and transport the contents but enhance and display them.

All these and its many other properties which are well known make glass an excellent packaging medium when its physical limitations are allowed for.

In the packaging of pharmaceuticals, however, certain disadvantages and features of glass which are perhaps not so well known or widely appreciated must be kept in mind, especially when using the common soda glass containers.

Water and aqueous solutions may leach considerable quantities of alkali from glass, depending on their compositions. Water in contact with a glass container changes in composition as time progresses. At first alkali only is leached, but later calcium and even silica

As a simple example, if a 1:1000 aqueous solution of aminacrine be stored in soda glass bottles within 10 months loss of aminacrine is detected and a precipitate of an insoluble acridone appears.

It has been suggested that prior washing of new

containers with water improves their resistance to

Solutions containing sodium citrate packed in soda glass bottles may deposit flakes of silica. This is, however, minimised by sulphurising the glass container subsequent to moulding or by special glass formulation.

It has to be borne in mind also that where bottles must be stored for reasonable periods before use the effect of weathering must be considered. When glass containers are stored in a damp atmosphere with alternate rise and fall of temperature, the moisture con-densed on the surface results in the extraction of alkali. When the surface dries a whitish deposit can be seen. On subsequent condensation an alkaline solution is immediately formed which dissolves out some of the surface silica. This decomposition may seriously hamper the brilliance of the surface and the appearance of the bottle, and cannot be restored by water or even acid washing.

Glass containers should be stored in dry, well-ventilated locations away if possible from contaminated atmospheres. This unfortunately is not observed in Sydney at least by the glass manufacturer, and so-called new containers on delivery often already show the

effect of weathering.

Neutral glass for vials, ampoules or similar containers adds an extra string to the packer's bow. This glass, especially when sulphurised, widens the scope of the use of glass for aqueous injections and solutions of alkali sensitive substances, as water does not leach appreciable quantities of alkali even on autoclaving which normally accelerates leaching. Neutral glass containers must be constantly checked, as manufacturers' batches can vary.

The improvements applied to glass containers in England, Europe and America are slowly being introduced into Australia under pressure from the plastic.

Plastics

Plastics must be considered as containers for pharmaceuticals, not as the miracle wonders of modern technology, but as specialised products to be judged and evaluated by their established properties, and not by superficial appearance or sweeping promotional

Unhappily the plastic moulding and finishing industry, in this part of the world for the most part, has not developed a technical conscience, being of little assistance to the would-be user in the provision of good technical data as regards properties and performance of the particular materials used.

In deciding on the use of plastics in packaging, therefore, careful investigation of the actual plastic to be used has to be undertaken, for variations in raw materials at a later stage may lead to considerable

alteration of properties.

Some of the factors to be considered are: For use with powders and dry materials, moisture resistance, water vapour transmission, absorption of odour by the plastic or from the plastic, effect of light, temperature and moisture on the appearance of the pack, and for use with liquids—all of the foregoing as well as the possibility of chemical attack and leaching of dyes and similar components from coloured materials.

The two main plastics used for pharmaceutical pack-

aging are polystyrene and polythene.

Polystyrene

Polystyrene is a material of crystal clarity and out. standing light transmission, or alternatively it is available in an extensive colour range. It is a hard rigid material giving a typical sounding ring when dropped on a hard surface. It is water resistant and is not affected by acids or alkalis. It is insoluble in alcohol and highly resistant to oils, fats and waxes. Its dimensional stability is good and it is free from odour. The material is relatively brittle in comparison to other thermoplastics, and due to static surface electrical properties does tend to attract dust.

In packaging it is widely used as containers for tablets with a polythene plug or screw cap, but it is not completely impervious to gases including water vapour, although for many purposes it does afford adequate protection, it does not give it to the same degree as an efficiently sealed glass container.

Polythene

Polythene is a white translucent material which is odourless, non-toxic and tasteless. It is one of the lightest plastics known, floats easily on water, can be produced in any colour, and is tough and flexible. It has chemical resistance of a high order and good resistance to the permeation of water vapour, though oxygen and carbon dioxide and organic vapours permeate readily. Polythene will absorb perfume constituents such as essential oils and is prone to stress cracking if continually exposed to high stresses or is stressed in manufacture. Some chemicals such as strong wetting agents and certain mineral oils have a brittling effect and cause environmental cracking.

The use of polythene in packing grows daily, and time does not permit of cataloguing its many uses, save to mention that collapsible tubes are now made

from it.

One of the main problems met in the use of plastics one of the main problems fiet in the use of plastics in the packaging of pharmaceuticals is the difficulty with which they may be sterilised. Few can be autoclaved, and none can be sterilised by dry heat, though recently there are reported nylon bottles which are capable of repeated sterilisation by autoclaving at 120 deg. C. Still more recent is irradiated polythene which can be sterilised by heat, as it does not melt up to 350 deg. F., and retains its toughness and flexi-

Collapsible Tubes

The main materials used for tubes are pure tin, tincoated lead, aluminium, and more recently lead coated

with resin such as "Epikote."

The assessment of any of these materials must be careful, especially to detect any corrosion particularly at the air interfaces. Because of the variability and often incompleteness of the coating of tubes, these must receive particular attention.

An interesting development recently put on the market in the United Kingdom is a printed enamelled outer coating which can be peeled off by the pharmacist

before dispensing.

The container considered, we turn to the closure.

The Closure

In selecting the type of closure for a particular pack the cap and, if indicated, the wad composition, must be considered in light of the nature of the product, solid or liquid, corrosive or volatile, surface active or oily.

Although a first quality cork waxed over is still regarded as the perfectly moisture proof and leak proof seal for many and good reasons which I will not burden you with, this has been largely replaced in pharma-ceutical packaging by the screw cap or plastic plug. Three main materials are used for screw cap manu-

facture-plastics, tinplate and aluminium.

The main plastic materials are phenol-formaldehyde resin for the black and brown cap, urea-formaldehyde resin for the white and pastel shades, and, more recently, polythene for the flexible wadless screw cap and snap-on or push-on plug.

The properties of caps made from phenol-formaldehyde and urea-formaldehyde are greatly affected by the type of filler used, as instance wood filled and paper filled urea-formaldehyde caps show considerable water

to withstand autoclaving depends on the filler.

Plastic screw caps on glass bottles tend to become loose on standing, apparently due to swelling and con-traction under changing conditions of temperature and humidity. This is probably true, as phenol-formaldehyde has a coefficient of expansion six times that of

absorption, also the ability of phenol-formaldehyde caps

glass, as against aluminium twice and tinplate one and Further, wood filled phenol-formaldehyde a half times. and paper filled urea-formaldehyde caps dried at 50 deg. C. and put into air with a relative humidity 90 per cent. increased in weight in 24 hours by 3.5 per cent. to 4 per cent. and in their dimensions by about

2 per cent.

It is often necessary to supplement a moulded cap with a rubber plug for volatile or oily materials, or a plastic ring such as a Viskring which is applied wet and shrinks over the cap and bottle top, fixing the seal.

Polythene caps are finding wider use especially for corrosive situations, and as they do not require a separate wad, care has to be exercised in their use, as they can be overtightened and may fail because of

splitting or springing off.

Aluminium and tinplate caps under the stimulus of competition from the moulded closure have been improved considerably with the double shell caps, better and more durable enamelled finishes and protective inside coatings. For many uses, especially for wide-mouthed jars, a protectively coated tin cap is ideal, as plastic does not have the same positive seal.

Aluminium suffers in that it tends to deform under

repeated use.

Wads

Most screw closures require a wad to form a leakresistant seal between the relatively non-elastic cap and the still less elastic glass. The choice of liner is of great importance, not only to prevent leakage and loss of volatile constituents, but to form an inert barrier between the material and the cap. The wad should not mould, discolour the liquid or disintegrate in contact with the liquid.

Wads are usually made of a thin lining material and a thicker layer of a spongy or elastic backing.

The linings commonly used are: "Vinylite," a film of a copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate, which is very resistant to acids and alkalis.
"Permaceal," an opaque film of rubber hydrochloride

which is slightly more brittle than Vinylite, but has

similar properties.

Common backing materials are: cork composition, that is cork pieces pressed together with a glue, simple paper board or a spongy pulpy paper like blotting paper in nature.

The card and liner wad is used largely for sealing dry materials, tablets, powders and the like.

The cork composition and spongy paper with liner

are used for liquids.

The cork composition is very prone to mould, for as vet this material is not marketed with a fungicide incorporated or bonded by a good non-moulding glue. Thus it is an ideal medium for cultivating mould and is full of spores.

Yet this is by far the best lining material. It is often necessary to use unwadded caps and treat the wads with a suitable fungicide before inserting them

into the caps.

However, cork and polythene compositions becoming

available overseas may overcome this.

There has recently been placed on the market in Australia a patented polythene wad which has good prospects. It is fairly versatile and gives a good seal, being especially suitable in locations where mould growth is a serious problem or where an aseptic packing is required.

Having decided on the closure and wad, the far larger problem lies in obtaining caps which have a good quality finish and are free from "flash" (i.e. small pieces of stray moulding material) and free from small pieces of detached lining material. Because of either a lack of appreciation of the needs of the ethical packer or because such standards of finish are too difficult or expensive to obtain, the main cap suppliers offer goods which vary from reasonably good to downright dirty; for instance, with caps wadded with the new clear polythene wads it is often possible to see considerable

amounts of dirt specks between the wad and the inside

cap surface.

All this is most surprising, as the whole efficiency of the closure depends on this. This situation has forced packers to use more expensive alternatives in specially designed wadless polythene caps in the plastic container with a polythene plug and in the snap-on cap for vials.

The Label

Mr. Peterson has covered the importance of the label as it relates to the various regulations under which ethicals are marketed, and to dosage and other

The label, although its design is not influenced by the actual chemical nature of the product except insofar as it may be expected to resist reasonable spillage, is none the less planned with specific care, for it plays a most important function in merchandising. Besides presenting details of the product, etc., it carries the batch identification system.

The label must be firmly fixed to the bottle, carton or package, whatever it may be, it must be printed in a manner which will not smudge and become illegible on handling and yet must be capable of being

removed.

As any bubble or irregularity in the applied label will be the sight at which the label may be lifted, torn or damaged, factors which minimise and eliminate these are of special importance. The label itself, its design, the label paper and the label storage play an important role here.

In label design its size must be such as it will be confined to the flat surfaces of the container; for instance, labels should not be extended over the curvature of the bottle shoulder or bottle base, otherwise wrinkles in the label and protruding loose edges will result.

Slide 1

In the printing of the label the direction of the paper grain is important.

This slide illustrates this. When the label paper accepts moisture from the adhesive, the fibres expand. As one side only is glued, the uneven expansion of each side causes curl, which causes flagging ends or buckling of the applied label.

In hand labelling, where the label is allowed to absorb the glue before locating and applying, the labels should be printed at right angles to the grain direction, as they will be actually stitched or massaged on. While with machine labelling, where glueing and application are simultaneous, the print should be parallel to the grain direction to minimise flagging of ends, as moisture dissipates into the label.

Label paper is important, as too stiff labels are difficult to handle and even impossible to ensure that they form a tight "stick" on the bottle. On the other hand a light paper may be too weak for handling and have bad printing characteristics.

The usual is a compromise, a one-sided art paper, gloss on the print side and matt on the back, of about

30 lb. weight per ream.

Labels should be stored in an unheated room with comparatively moist air. Excessive drying causes the labels to become stiff and difficult to glue on, because they are not pliable enough to adapt themselves to the shape of round or angular areas. So much for general labelling. Brief mention should

be made of labelling of plastic containers which present

special difficulties.

Paper labels cannot be stuck to plastics by most ordinary adhesives. For a vial or similar shaped object it is usual to have an all round label which is held by the lap of paper to paper.

Containers or jars are also printed by various processes, or silk screened. Polythene is often hot stamped and filled with a suitable coloured insoluble material. There is one printing for polystyrene vials where the printing may be removed with methylated spirits by

The usual adhesives for labelling are dextrin base formulations. In America, and to a certain extent in U.K., these are being replaced by oil in water emulsions of polyvinyl acetate. Formulation of these adhesives is now being commenced in Sydney and will open

up a new field of application, permitting the labelling of polystyrene and similar plastics with paper labels.

The planning given to the label has been stressed, as it gives a few brief flashes of the care taken by ethical packers over this operation, to insure good durable identification of products. Here I would digress, to stress the importance of the batch identification which the label usually carries. From this the manufacturer and packer are able to positively identify the particular packing and refer it immediately to the exhaustive control analysis which was made and, within reasonable period, to their master control sample.

It is of value, therefore, when packings are dispensed by the pharmacist and the manufacturer's label is removed, that a record of this code marking be kept against the recorded prescription. Scientific and con-sidered observations together with this code marking greatly assist manufacturer, packer and pharmacist alike

in dealing with queries.

The Unit Carton

The individual carton for an ethical assumes a role The individual carton for an ethical assumes a role more than that of the merchandising and self appeal that it does for proprietary medicines and other merchandise. Their role, as outlined by Mr. Peterson, is generally one of a protective nature.

Protection of the prime container from dust and dirt in transport which, if it is a liquid, or vial or ampoule, is not readily removed and may contaminate when the peak is concern.

when the pack is opened.

Protection of the container label from damage. Protection of the container from shock and rough

Most particularly protection from light. This is often the most positive protection which can be obtained from the effect of light, as even the amber bottles available are variable in quality and do not give complete protection. It is claimed by many that it is far more satisfactory for injections to use clear ampoules or multidose vials where defects can be easily detected, and protect them in a good light tight carton, than to use amber.

The carton is also the ideal container for applicator,

dropper, dosage slip and the like.

The type and style of carton used will depend on the size and weight of the container, the nature of the dispensing extras, e.g. dropper, etc., and the nature of the general protection required.

The thickness of the board to be used is determined by the size and weight of the contents and the extent

of the protection needed.

A good quality white lined manilla board of .04 in. thick is usual for small cartons up to about 3 in. x

3 in. x 4 in.

The ethical packer usually prints this unit with a one colour master design which is common to many sizes and is distinctive of his range of products. These blanks are then labelled, as required, in the course of

The carton style is usually one of the three following:
(1) The tuck-in top and bottom flap, common for

most use

The lock and flap for the heavier article. (3) The four similar size flaps which are sealed with

a good adhesive for a tamper-proof pack. The carton may be of special design for a special use; for instance, for a large single ampoule or for suppositories or pessaries where a specially covered and strengthened box may be required.

For large heavy packing of the nature of 1602S and larger, especially where the unit container is glass, the need for protection from shock and damage due to rough handling becomes of first importance. The container is usually then made from corrugated cardboard in either the slide and sleeve or the regular four flap

As the weight increases further protection in the nature of inner pads is required. One design of particular interest in this regard is that where a large winchester is completely cushioned inside a corrugated container by four triangular corner pads.

In the planning of a package it is sometimes essential to completely seal this unit, usually mainly from mois-

ture, by enclosing it with a protective film.

Protective Films

As the use of plastic film is becoming more widespread, and its use in ethical packing particularly is increasing, some consideration of the properties of various films available is necessary.

Slide 2

The water vapour permeability is 9m/24 hrs./100 sq. in 37 deg. C. and 90 per cent. relative humidity.

To the films mentioned must be added the various laminated sheets which find particular use in the strip packing of tablets, aluminium foil laminated with heat sealable material and the various laminates of paper and moisture proof heat sealable material.

Laminated foil is probably the most water and mois-ture proof film available at the moment, though the

equal it. Foil also gives complete light protection.

In pharmaceutical packaging films are finding their main use in strip packaging of tablets, in unit wrapping of suppositories and the like, and for outer wrapping of packs requiring special protection from moisture and/or dust. The last stage in package planning is the corrugated outer or mulitple.

The Outer

The function of the outer is largely that of ensuring safe transport of pack units from manufacturer to warehouse and distribution centres.

The type and size of the outer is determined by the number of unit packs desired per multiple, their size and nature and their overall weight.

Corrugated cardboard double faced or double double corrugated board is used for total weights up to 90 lb.

and solid fibre board from 65-112 lb.

One example of planning required in this connection one example of planning required in this connection is seen in packaging one gallon polythene containers containing aqueous liquid. The first outer, which in this case is the unit container also, was made of a No. 2 board of certified capacity 40 lb. When tested by excessive mishandling as an individual this seemed all that was required. It seems here are appropriate in was by excessive mishandling as an individual this seemed all that was required. It soon became apparent in use that it would be necessary to protect the polythene container from the possibility of other heavy weight being stored on top, particularly any continual downward force carried on the cap which causes stress failures at the shoulder. The problem was overcome by increasing the board strength to No. 1 board of 60 lb. capacity and providing four triangular corner pieces to carry the downward thrust away from the polythene container itself.

Thus, very briefly and I fear somewhat disjointedly,

is the picture of planning of ethical packing.

It is carried through with the high standard as is required of the compound itself. It is controlled, executed and supervised with the utmost care, and tested continually for self life and storage.

In all, the best in purity is combined with the best In all, the best in purity is combined with the best quality packaging, carried out with careful consideration of price and economy. This economy is not achieved in the main by great quantity production of individual lines as achieved by the toilet and proprietary trade, but by achieving this quantity by standardisation of container, cap, carton, label size and style, and multiple carton for use with a range of products. products.

This packaging is a flexible medium scale production such as ethicals for this market size demand.

Science Section—Continued

PROBLEMS IN THE USE OF TRANQUILLISING DRUGS

The tranquillising drugs, such as chlorpromazine and reserpine, have been heralded as opening a new era in psychiatry.

Although these drugs may have such a potential, many facts are needed to assess the public health and social consequences that may arise from their wide-spread use. This monograph points to and discusses some major problems posed by availability of these drugs to the psychiatric profession and other branches of medical practice and the types of research needed to assess the effects of these drugs, particularly on mental hospital and outpatient psychiatric practice.

The tranquillising drugs are being used on persons of all ages to treat not only a wide spectrum of psychiatric disorders but also hypertensive vascular disease and many other conditions. Their significant action is their ability to reduce motor activity, disturbed behaviour, tension and anxiety without producing sleep. The tranquillising effect has been reported to be of value in the treatment of hospitalised psychotics by diminishing disturbed behaviour without preventing patients from continuing to take part in psychotherapy, occupational, recreational and other forms of therapy. However, much research is needed to determine the immediate and long-range effect of the drugs, both in psychiatric and non-psychiatric patients. It is also necessary to establish appropriate dosages in relation to the various characteristics of the patient, such as age, sex, diagnosis, duration of illness or general physical state.

Because of the tranquillising properties of the drugs, information is needed on their psychological effects and the characteristics of the individuals in whom these effects are likely to occur. In this connection the results of several recent studies have shown a significant incidence of severe depression, with suicidal tendencies in some instances, in persons being treated for hypertensive vascular disease with reserpine and other rauwolfia products. This constitutes a major contra-indication to the indiscriminate and unsupervised use of rauwolfia preparations in persons with essential hypertension.

Effect on Mental Hospital Populations

Because of the magnitude of the problem of the hospitalised mentally ill, hospital administrators and public health, welfare and other governmental officials are interested in finding some way either to reduce first admission rates to these hospitals, to effect a higher turnover of patients, or to keep readmission rates low and thus eventually to decrease the size of the resident populations. The tranquillising drugs possess some of the necessary properties of an agent that could achieve such results. However, much more information is needed about the processes in society that lead to hospitalisation and about the factors in the hospital and in the community that lead to release before any major portion of observed differences can be attributed to the tranquillising drugs.

Effect on First Admission Rates

Data show that between 1940 and 1950 there had already been striking variations—and, in several instances, reductions—in age-specific first admission rates to State mental hospital systems. It is emphasised that there is a need for much careful epidemiological and social science research to illuminate the facts about "paths to the mental hospital" as well as "the barriers" hospital administrators place between the hospital and the community before one can determine what part the tranquillising drugs may be playing in the reduction of admissions to mental hospitals.

Effect on Release Rates

Data are presented to emphasise the complexities in interpreting release rates from mental hospitals and also to demonstrate that even prior to the advent of the tranquillising drugs there had been striking changes in these rates. Questions are raised as to whether increases in release rates that have been occurring over the years are due to (a) more intensive use of various psychiatric therapies, (b) differences in the kind of risk being admitted now as compared to years ago, (c) changes in attitude of staff toward level of improvement expected in patients prior to release, (d) administrative factors and staff and patients' organisation within the hospital, or (e) changes in the community's attitude and that of the patient's family toward the mental hospital and the mentally ill.

Because of the large number of variables, well-designed experimental studies are necessary to evaluate therapies singly and in combination with each other and with various ancillary programmes. In such studies there must be carefully defined diagnostic groups of patients, appropriate to control groups, carefully specified therapeutic plans and staffing patterns, and specific objective criteria for evaluating results of treatment and for determining condition at time of release. The questions about the importance of the tranquillising drugs on the outcome of treatment, and as to what are the objectives of treatment within the hospital setting. If hypotheses with respect to the effectiveness of the tranquillising drugs in accomplishing the goals of hospital treatment are to be tested, then it is essential that experiments and studies be devised that permit comparison of the effectiveness of a treatment method without use of the drugs with its effectiveness when the drugs are used.

Implications for Staffing Patterns

Not only have the numbers of personnel in mental hospitals been inadequate in relation to the number of patients but the turnover of personnel has also been relatively high. The milieu now made possible in the wards of mental hospitals following the introduction of the tranquillising agents, namely, a marked reduction in or elimination of motor excitement in patients and in the reduction or elimination of the use of seclusion and restraint, raises serious questions about how existing staffs will have to be retrained and how staffing patterns should be changed, as well as how many additional or fewer personnel will be required.

Follow-up Studies

The need for carefully designed follow-up studies is urgent to determine the relationship of diagnosis, sex, age, length of hospitalisation, therapy, and the socioenvironmental factors encountered by patients in the extra-hospital world to relapse or successful readjustment. The tranquillising drugs add further complications. For example: How should dosage levels used in the hospital be modified up to time of release? When the patient is released, on what dosage should he be maintained, if any? What problems does the use of these drugs pose for the family? What information should the family be given? What resources in the community are needed to follow up these patients adequately so as to prevent serious complications from developing in the patient, to detect complications when they have developed, and to take appropriate steps to safeguard the patient, his family and the community, as well as to facilitate readjustment of the patient to the extra-hospital world?

Effect on Outpatient Medical Practice

Use of the tranquillising drugs have suggested the possibility that relatively inexpensive agents are available that will make it possible to treat many types of psychiatric disorders on an outpatient basis. It has

also been suggested that these drugs may reduce the need for phychiatrists in isolated communities where the general practitioner can now treat some of the milder forms of mental disorders. However, the widespread use of these drugs in our current state of knowledge concerning their immediate and long-range effects might also produce conchiatric resources of the nation. Some of the possible problems that these drugs may create are considered in relation to the psychiatric manpower of the nation and the availability of outpatient and other community psychiatric services. It is sug-gested that administrators of community mental health programmes scrutinise carefully the current organisation of psychiatric outpatient and inpatient services to de-termine how they must be modified and reorganised to meet the new demands that may be placed on them by the advent of the age of pharmactherapy in the psychiatric disorders.—Extract from "Public Health Reports," August, 1956.

NO ALOES FROM SOCOTRA

Has Production Ceased?

(Reprinted from The Pharmaceutical Journal, November 10, 1956)

According to press reports, an expedition which re-cently returned from the Island of Socotra brought back some samples of blood from the inhabitants, bones and skulls from caves, and film and tape recordings of the troglodytic people, who grow dates, tobacco and cotton, and make fire by rubbing sticks together; but although the biologist to the expedition found new species of animals and plants, no mention was made in these reports of aloes.

In many of the old drug runs there used to be, usually, three drawers, labelled "aloe barb,," "aloe cap,," and "aloe soc." respectively, of which Socotrine aloes was the most esteemed. Now the B.P.C. 1954 (following Dr. Wallis' "Textbook of Pharmacognosy") states that "Socotrine aloes occurs in hard, dark-brown or nearly black, opaque masses, with an even, porous fracture and an unpleasant cheesy odour. It is prepared to a certain extent on the Island of Socotra . . Dr. Trease, in his textbook, is not so dogmatic, and simply says that "Socotrine aloes has a characteristic odour which some writers have described as 'almost fragrant," while others describe it as 'unpleasant'"; but he adds a footnote, from the 'Pharmacographia,' that "The odour of aloes . . . can only be appreciated by experience, and certainly cannot be described." How

What has happened to Socotrine aloes in a century and a quarter? James Rennie in his "Supplement to the Pharmacopoeias" states that Socotrine aloes was originally brought from the Island of Socotra, but is now [1833] chiefly imported from the East Indies and now [1833] chiefly imported from the East Indies and the Cape of Good Hope. He says that although it varied in colour and quality, "it ought to be of a brilliant reddish-brown colour, very translucent at the fractured edges, of an aromatic and not disagreeable smell, and of a deep gold colour when pulverised," and adds: "Such aloes, however, is but rarely to be procured." Some seven years earlier Whitelaw Ainslie in "Materia Indies" (1828) wrote the aloes was brought to Indies. Indica" (1826) wrote that aloes was brought to India "from the Cape of Good Hope, or from the island of Zocotora." The latter was the best, "being of a reddishbrown colour, glossy, as if varnished, and of a de-lightful aromatic odour." The aloe plant not only grew in abundance on the island of Zocotora (then belonging to the princes of Hadramaut, a province of Arabia, contiguous to Yemen), but also in many parts of South Africa, such as in the Kingdom of Melinda, "where the greater part of the extract is prepared that

is now sold under the name of Socotrine aloes." Whatever the botanical source or wherever its provenance, the Socotrine aloes had an aromatic odour; both writers are agreed on that; and Pereira, writing in 1842, stated that of the seven varieties of aloes-Socotrine, Hepatic, Barbadoes, Cape, Mocha, Caballine and Indian—with which he was acquainted, Scottrine aloes had long been regarded as the best kind of aloes, although its commercial value was below that of Barbadoes aloes. Avicenna and Mesué had also regarded Socotrine aloes as the best kind.

A traveller to Socotra in 1833, a Lieut. Wellstead, reported that the hills on the west side of this island were covered with aloe plants and that the leaves were picked at any period, by any person, and their juice allowed to exude into a skin. The exports in that year amounted to 83 skins or 2 tons, a larger quantity being procurable. The product was formerly a monopoly of the sultan of the island, and walls, which formerly enclosed the aloe plantations, could then still be seen. Socotrine aloes (also called aloe socotrina or socotorina) was also the aloe indica of the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia, and came to this country by way of Smyrna, for this reason being called Turkey aloes; but when the charter of the East India Company came to an end it was usually imported via Bombay, in gazelle skins contained in casks (holding from 11 to 15 cwt. each), kegs and chests. Consistency and colour varied; the exterior portion of each skinful was usually hard, but the internal portion was frequently soft and semi-When a package of Socotrine aloes arrived at liquid. When a package of Socotrine aloes arrived at a druggist's warehouse it was garbled (sorted), and the following grades obtained:—(i) Finest, clear and hard pieces; (ii) soft portions, which were placed on slabs or in smaller trays, and exposed to gentle heat to harden them but yet preserve the colour (hardened Socotrine aloes); (iii) aloes adhering to the skins, washed off and reclaimed by evaporation; (iv) impure and dirty pieces, which were sometimes melted and strained (strained Socotrine aloes), by which colour and odour were impaired and other qualities altered. Two samples that had been brought direct from the Island of Socotra to Pereira by a friend of Professor Royle (whose herbarium was recently rediscovered at Liverpool, P.J., January 31, 1953, pp. 74-75) were largely intermixed with foreign substances, such as sand and skin.

Early History of Aloes

In their "Pharmacographia," Flückiger and Hanbury describe the plant, Aloe socotrina Lam. (A. vera Miller), as a native of the southern shores of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, Socotra and Zanzibar, and the source of Socotrine and Moka aloes. Aloes, they say, was known to the Greeks as a product of the Island of Scotta as able to the fourth century B.C. (if the of Socotra as early as the fourth century B.C. (if the writings of the Arabian geographer, Edrisi, are to be credited), but better authenticated are the accounts of Arabian travellers in the ninth century and tenth century, Al Masudi (A.D. 900-958) stating that in his time aloes was produced only in the Island of Socotra. Tome Pires in a letter from Cochin to the King of Portugal, dated January 27, 1516, reported that aloes grew in the Island of Socotora, Aden, Cambaya, Valencia of Arragon, and in other parts, the most esteemed being that of Socotora. Hanbury records that by 1879 "the few productions of Socotra" were carried to Zanzibar by Arab coasting vessels that came annually to the The aloes from Socotra, packed in goat skins, arrived in Zanzibar in a very soft state. From the skins it was transferred to wooden boxes (in which it solidified) for shipment to Indian and other ports. To avoid loss, the skins were washed and the aloecharged liquid evaporated.

The surprising fact is that although authorities in the twentieth century are not agreed on the odour of Socotrine aloes, the nineteenth century writers on materia medica, like Ainslie, Rennie, Pereira and Hanbury, were as one in saying it was "aromatic," "not

disagreeable," "of a delightful aromatic odour," and that Socotrine aloes was considered the best kind. The U.S. Dispensatory even now says: "Its odor is peculiar, almost fragrant." Is genuine Socotrine aloes an article almost fragrant." Is genuine Socotrine aloes an article of commerce at the present time? Neither the American nor English market reports now give quotations for Socotrine aloes; both countries import their aloes from the Cape and Curacao. If the odour of Socotrine aloes has changed during the past half-century, what are the reasons for it? The descriptions are too divergent to be attributed entirely to the personal reactions of pharmacognesists. of pharmacognosists.

ANTIBIOTICS AND SULPHONAMIDES

In a review of "Favourite Prescriptions" which had appeared in *The Practitioner*, January, 1957, the *Pharmaceutical Journal* selected the following comments

Antibiotics and Sulphonamides

Antibiotic therapy is the subject of a paper by Dr. E. J. Wayne, Regius Professor of Practice of Medicine, University of Glasgow. It was comparatively easy, he says, to know when to give a symptomatic remedy such as an analgesic or hypnotic, but it was often difficul to select the appropriate antibiotic in infections. Although their indiscriminate use was probably less in Britain than in the United States, far too many patients were still exposed to the unpleasant side effects and occasional dangers to which all antibiotics might give rise. Moreover, the community as II whole was rendered a disservice when micro-organisms were made resistant by widespread and unnecessary administration. In Professor Wayne's view, antibiotics are far too often prescribed for patients who do not require them. Broad-spectrum antibiotics were often used when penicillin would be a better choice. There was the danger, too, of treatment being continued in the absence of clinical response, or being too long continued when there was a response.

The sulphonamides, if used in the right case in adequate dosage, give gratifying results, says Dr. R. Moore, physician, Portsmouth Group Hospitals. W the earlier sulphonamides many side effects, including nausea, vomiting, headache, confusion, depression and cyanosis, were quite common, but seldom occurred with the preparations now available. Fever due to sulphonamides were still fairly frequent, and was often associated with a sensitisation rash. Such rashes might occur following the systemic or topical use of sulphonamides and often appeared when sulphonamide ointments were being used extensively. That form of local

application should be abandoned.

Although new drugs are on trial, it is wise to con-Although new drugs are on that, it is wise to continue with those of proved worth, advises Dr. J. L. Livingstone, physician, King's College Hospital and Brompton Hospital, in his paper on anti-tuberculous drugs. Corticosteroids had been used in combination with the anti-tuberculous drugs by various workers with the aim of allowing better access of the drugs to the lesions in the lungs. One series of tests had shown a rapid and sometimes dramatic clinical and radiological improvement in a high proportion of cases, without serious complications. Thiosemicarbazone, vio-mycin and tetracycline had all been used, but their therapeutic efficiency did not approach that of streptomycin, P.A.S. and isoniazid. Further observations were necessary before accepting that calcium 4-benzamidosalicylate equalled P.A.S. in efficacy. With regard to isonicotinic acid hydrazide-p-aminosalicylate, Dr. Livingstone says that he knows of no scientific evidence that the drug equals P.A.S. in efficiency. Isoniazid with daily streptomycin was the best combination and was often given for three to four months, followed by streptomycin thrice-weekly with isoniazid daily until sputum or laryngeal swab smears and cultures had been negative for six months.

ASPECTS OF OBESITY—DISEASES OF THE HEART

In a recent lecture by Dr. R. Passmore, University

of Edinburgh, the following points were made:—
There had been a five-fold increase in the number of cases reported over the past 30 years, the mortality rate being the highest in the prosperous classes, notably in the U.S.A. In Asia, Africa and the Latin-American countries the disease was much less prevalent, and this has been shown to be due to a lower proportion of fat in the diet of these peoples. Research has revealed a definite correlation between fat intake, chol-esterol content of the blood and coronary heart disease. The male is ten times more susceptible than the female of the human species, since the female sex hormone, oestrin, helps to lower the cholesterol level up to the time of the menopause. The ratio of essential fatty acids (unsaturated acids) to the saturated fatty acids is an important factor in human diet, and the natural build-up of the former in the body, via the synthesis of arachidonic acid from linoleic and linolenic acids (found in sun-flower, cotton and hemp-seed oils) should

be encouraged by a judicious choice of diet.

Members were, perhaps, relieved to learn that Dr.

Passmore did not advocate a drastic reduction of fats in the diet, but he advised his audience to cut down on butter, margarine and fried foods in general so that the fat intake, in terms of a percentage of the total calorific value of the food consumed, was reduced from the present level for the United Kingdom of 39 per

cent. to some 20-25 per cent.

—J. Royal Institute Chemistry, January, 1957.

EVALUATION OF DRUGS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MOTION SICKNESS

(J. Amer. Med. Ass., 1956, 160, 755.)

The results are recorded of a trial of a number of drugs against motion sickness. These included diphenhydramine, meclizine, 1-diethylamino-2-(2'-benzyl-4'-chlorophenoxy) ethane (BL-717), dimenhydrinate, cyclizine, ethopropazine, promethazine, pyrathiazine, scopolamine hydrobromide and pheniramine. Other compounds given preliminary screening included calcium pantothenate, nicotinamide, pyridoxine and thiamine, and the antihistamines N-benzhydryl-N-m-methylbenzyl-piperazine, buclizine (Vibazine) hydrochloride, β diethylaminoethylphenothiazine-10-carboxylate (Transergan), phenyltoloxamine (Bristamin), and 1-methyl-4amino-N'-phenyl-N'-(2'-thenyl)-piperidine tartrate (Sandostene); antispasmodics such as benztropine (Cogentin) methanesulphonate, scopolamine methobromide (Pamine bromide); and tranquillisers such as chlorpromazine (Thorazine), reserpine (Serpasil), and the alseroxylon fraction of Rauwolfia serpentina (Rauwiloid). The drugs were tested on service personnel in transport ships of the same type on the Atlantic crossing during the autumn and winter months. All medicaments and a placebo were supplied in pink capsules to ensure identical appearance, and the capsules were swallowed under observation. Vomiting was the sole criterion of effectiveness, and the level of significance of each drug's effectiveness compared with the placebo was determined by a chi-square test. Four regimens, namely, meclizine 50 mg. three times daily and once daily, cyclizine 50 mg, three times daily, and promethazine three times daily, by statistical analysis were more effective than the other treatments tested. Diphenhydramine and dimenhydrinate were identical with the placebo. Reserpine, alseroxylon, and scopolamine hydrobromide, especially the latter when more than a single dose was given, were responsible for numerous distressing side effects. Cyclizine gave significant but not impressive protection when given twice daily and promethazine twice daily

The H.W. Woods Travelling Scholarship 1957

Value of Scholarship

This is the first H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship to be announced. The donor, H. W. Woods Pty. Ltd., has advised that a similar scholarship will be given every year.

The scholarship is valued at £A1250.

Object

The object of the scholarship is to enable young Australian pharmaceutical chemists to further their training by means of study or research overseas in a subject or subjects related to the teaching of pharmacy or in any branch of pharmacy or pharmaceutical practice.

CONDITIONS OF AWARD OF 1957 SCHOLARSHIP

The donor has given the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association complete authority to determine the terms and conditions on which the scholarship shall be awarded.

Conditions of the award for 1957 are:

1. Qualifications

The Applicants must be registered pharmaceutical chemists and graduates of a recognised pharmaceutical teaching establishment in Australia.

2. Applications

- (a) The latest date for receipt of applications is May 31, 1957.
- (b) Applications must be addressed to the Hon. General Secretary, Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne. Envelopes must be endorsed: "H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship."
- (c) Applicants must submit an outline of the project they propose to carry out together with evidence of their ability to do so. Each applicant must forward with the application the names of three suitable persons as referees. One of the referees should be the head of the Pharmacy Department or College of Pharmacy from which he graduated.

3. Conditions

- (a) The successful applicant will be required to undertake studies, investigation or research for a period not less than 12 months or one academic year in such countries as may be approved.
- (b) The award of the scholarship will be made by the Executive of the Association, and its decision will be final.
- (c) The successful applicant will be required to submit to the Executive periodical reports on his work at times to be agreed and a detailed report within three months after expiration of the scholarship.
- (d) An undertaking will be required from the holder of the scholarship that he will return to Australia and remain in active association with pharmacy for at least two years after expiry of the scholarship; if required by the Association he will undertake to deliver a series of lectures or addresses on his work abroad in two or more States of the Commonwealth.

was inferior to meclizine once daily; there was no statistical difference between the results of giving medizine once daily and three times daily. None of the vitamins nor chlorpromazine was of any value. long sea voyages meclizine is the drug of choice. shorter voyages, a single dose of meclizine, cyclizine or promethazine should be equally effective.—"J. Pharm. Pharmacol," 1956, 12, 1169.

ANTACIDS

Their Functions and Disadvantages

Reprinted from The Pharmaceutical Journal, January 12, 1957.

An investigation has been made by Professor C. G. van Arkel, of the University of Amsterdam (*Pharm. Weekblad*, 1956, **16**, 577) into the effects of antacids on the stomach juice. In the first place she considers the statement that antacids may be used for hyper-acidity and for the treatments of various kinds of ulcer to be misleading, since a good medium against hyperchlorhydria is not necessarily a good treatment for indigestion, and conversely. Liquorice, for example, definitely increases the secretion of acid. It appears to be established that hyperchlorhydria increases the pain of indigestion, and excessive secretion of hydrochloric acid may stimulate the formation of ulcers. In many cases of stomach pain, however, no increase in the acidity of the gastric juice can be detected and there are cases of gastric and duodenal ulcer associated with achlorhydria.

Actually, an increased secretion of hydrochloric acid is not very frequent. More common is an increase in the total secretion of gastric juice; and pyloric hypertonus, interfering with the regular flow of the stomach contents to the intestine, may be a cause.

There is an equilibrium between the HCl in the

stomach and the NaHCOs content of the blood. NaCl and NaHCO, are present in the blood; if Cl ions disappear because of the formation of HCl, the Na ions take up CO₂ out of the tissues and NaHCO₃ results. When the acid stomach contents reach the intestine then NaHCO₃ is secreted for neutralisation, the bicarbonate content of the blood decreases, and this is compensated by the reverse process taking place in the stomach. The NaCl formed is again taken up into the circulation.

If the excess of HCl in the stomach is neutralised with NaHCO, then when the stomach contents come into the intestine NaHCO, is not required for neutralisation and is re-absorbed, increasing the bicar-bonate content of the blood. In order to adjust the equilibrium the excess of bicarbonate is excreted via the kidneys. With prolonged use of bicarbonate (and cases are known of 25 gm. per diem) there is danger of alkalosis. If MgO is used MgO₂ is formed in the stomach: this is to a considerable extent converted by NaHCOs in the intestine to MgCOs, which is excreted with the faeces, and the NaCl formed goes back into the blood. Here there is no danger of alkalosis, but there is a weak laxative action.

Choice of Preparation

Conclusions of various investigators differ widely, since there is no agreement on the pH to which it is desirable to bring the stomach contents. For some clinical purposes a pH of 4 to 6 is desired, for others 2 to 3, but generally a mean of about 3.5 is preferred. To maintain pepsin activity the pH should not be higher than 2 to 3. To prevent pepsin action (in hyperacidity and ulcer) the pH should be brought to at least 4 or 5. The pylorus opens at pH 3 and closes at 4 to 5; to prevent retention of the stomach contents the pH should be brought to 4 to 5. On the other hand,

growth of moulds is possible at pH values above 3. The addition of an antiseptic is then desirable, as fermentation may form aminoacids, e.g., histidine, which may be converted to histamine, resulting in increased secretion of gastric juice.

A strong drop in H ion concentration causes danger of secondary hydrochloric acid secretion (acid re-bound), which at times continues when the normal pH is attained. Under normal conditions the stomach contents pass into the intestine in about two hours, and an antacid should thus be effective for one to two

Basic Requirements

Theoretical considerations of change of pH and acidity titratable with bases of different strengths are not sufficient. The requirements for a good antacid may be defined as follows:

- 1. The pH must be quickly brought to 3:5-4 and the effect must be apparent over a period of about two hours.
- 2. There should be no secondary secretion of gastric acid, and no alkalosis.
- 3. Little of the antacid should be resorbed; there should be no laxative or constipating action.

 4. The effect of the antacid on pepsin should be
- known.
- Antacids may be divided into
 - (a) those which act solely by neutralising, (b) those which have an adsorptive effect in addition to neutralisation,
 - (c) those which have mainly an adsorbing action,
 - (d) ion exchangers.

In addition there are bismuth compounds, which have no acid binding power, although they are much used. They have some astringent effect, and it is assumed that they form a coating on the stomach wall, thereby decreasing the gastric secretion.

In general it may be stated that the results of tests with antacids should be regarded with considerable reserve. With all tests in vitro there is always excess of acid present, but insufficient consideration is given to the buffering action of the substances present in the gastric juice, the variable secretion of gastric acid, etc. Conclusions cannot be generalised. For some purposes a rapid neutralisation is desired; for others a slow one. The clinical indications will indicate to what pH the gastric contents should be brought, and the maintenance dose must be determined in every case.

COMPOUND INJECTION OF PETHIDINE

By A. Allnutt, B.Pharm.: Hospital for Sick Children, London

This injection containing pethidine, chlorpromazine and promethazine (synonym, Dr. Cope's injection), with antioxidants, is frequently used for premedication, after which the patient is calm, requires less anaesthetic, and is less likely to vomit after the operation. The formula

> Pethidine hydrochloride 4 gm. Chlorpromazine hydrochloride gm. Promethazine hydrochloride gm. 0.032 gm. Hydroquinone Sodium sulphite 0.064 gm. Sodium metabisulphite 0.128 gm. Water to 160 mils.

The 2-mil ampoules used for packing the injection must be of clear resistance glass (e.g., Jena white). It is sterilised by autoclaving, and should, thereafter, be kept away from light and not used if it has turned pink. The injection is given intramuscularly to children in a dose of 1 mil. per 20 lb. body weight one hour before operating.-Pharm. J., November 17, 1956.



Lacquering of Printed Tubes and Tins Prior to Dispensing

The dispensing of tube products and tins bearing printing which it is necessary to remove or obliterate before labelling, has brought many difficulties to the pharmaceutical chemist.

The use of solvents, although effective in many cases for removing lacquer and printing on tubes or tins, has also brought with it the danger of solvent entering imperfect tubes, etc. In many instances it is a time-wasting and laborious process, for an all-purpose solvent is hard to formulate.

After some experimentation, and with the help of the laboratories of the paint manufacturer, the following process of dipping and lacquering over the existing paint was evolved, and gives an excellent finish and cover, which dries quickly.

Material Used:

DUCO 286 line, Dark Green (or Grey), with equal parts of either.

D8131 thinner or D8116 thinner. The mixture of thinner and Duco is kept in sealed containers

One long, thin tin for tubes,

A wider one for tins, e.g., Mycil Powder. Article to be dipped to be free of grease or other organic drugs which will cause lacquer to "run" and

also prolong drying time. Where possible, crimp bottom of tube over again to

ensure good seal.

Affix to cap a piece of string by which to suspend

Dip in and out of mixed lacquer, leaving immersed approximately one second. Gently shake off excess. A second dipping is necessary in some cases a minute

or two after the first to obtain complete coverage. Hang on a nail over receptacle to drip and dry-in summer only a few minutes, longer in winter.

Duco is highly inflammable. Dip where fumes will not accumulate, and do not use near naked flames, lighted cigarettes, gas heaters, etc.

Make sure tins are securely sealed and kept away from heat.

The finished article will completely cover existing lacquer, gives a good glossy finish, is pliable and will not crack off tubes.

The process enables pharmacists to dispense printed tubes and tins in an ethical, safe and presentable manner.

Acetone will remove lacquer accidentally spilled or splashed on other surfaces.

-K.S.P. (S.A.). Our contributor is most anxious that the warnings in the above suggestions are heeded carefully.

"If due care is taken, I consider the method quite safe in a pharmacy, but precautions are necessary. We recommend that pharmacists wishing to adopt the method should observe the dangers and hazards

and realise the limitations.

Extemporaneous Preparation of Thickened Eye-drops

				-	
R					
Pilocarpine	Nitrate				 4%
Eserine Sul	phate				 1%
Thickened	Ophthalmic	Vehicle	to		 120 m.

Strength of Pilocarpine No precedent could be found for this. The prescriber was not available. A phone call to the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital established that the strength was not This satisfied us.

Method

uncommon.

It was decided to make 110 m. in the interests of economy.

Pilocarpine Nitrate is soluble 1 in 8.

(i) 55 m. of a solution containing Pilocarpine Nitrate 8% and Eserine Sulphate 1% were made as follows:—1 gr. Eserine Sulphate was dissolved in 220 m. of Chlorbutol Ophthalmic Vehicle (0.5%), and 55 m. of this solution retained. In this 55 m. 4 gr. Pilocarpine Nitrate were dissolved (8%).

(ii) 8 gr. of Methylcellulose was placed in 440 m. of Chlorbutol Ophthalmic Vehicle (i.e., 2% or double the A.P.F. strength) and on hydration filtered through organdie.

Both these solutions were now double strength. By using 55 m. of each a solution of the required strength was obtained.

During the heat treatment the Methylcellulose deposited badly, but redissolved completely on cooling. A closed container was necessary to prevent loss of chlorbutol. __I.M.M. (Vic.).

It was ascertained from the contributor that the 55 m. of Methylcellulose solution was delivered from the measure by taking 70 m. and leaving a residual 15 m. in the 2 fl. dr. measure. In other words this was done having regard to the calibration marks existing on the measure.

Crystal Violet Solution

R		
Crystal Violet Cetrimide Ophthalmic Ft. gutt. Sig. m.d.u.		0.5% ½ fl. oz.

Two grains of Crystal Violet were dissolved in 440 m. of Cetrimide Ophthalmic Vehicle, which was previously warmed in a 50 ml. beaker.

When cool the solution was filtered through paper into the final container. The excess quantity was considered desirable because of a small loss during filtration. Filtration is necessary to guard against undissolved particles of the dye, which is at the limit of its solubility.

As it happened, no undissolved particles whatever were observed.

-I.P. (Vic.).

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria

100th Annual Meeting: March 25, 1957

Address by Dr. J. H. Lindell, Chairman of the Hospitals and Charities Commission of Victoria

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen. May I first congratulate you and the members of your Council on the 100 years of the Society's existence, and I do mean this sincerely. I think we owe this Council, and its predecessors, congratulations on the job they have done. We know that their job has not been easy.

I was reading your report and saw that you have joined the queue outside the Premier's office to try to obtain funds for your new building; I wish you every success and hope that you get your funds, and that the

when Mr. Kent invited me to address you tonight, he asked what my subject would be, but I would not tell him this, as I wanted to think about it. I knew that some of my old teachers would be here, and that if I talked about Pharmacy, that would be dangerous; or hospitals, where I would be on safer ground. The subject of my talk will, therefore, be hospitals, as I feel that a specialist off his own ground is in a weak position.

I admit freely that I have an axe to grind. I have to convince you about some of the facts regarding hospitals so that you will pass them on as you, the Pharmacists, meet people in all walks of life and the subject I will present is one of everyday discussion. This subject heading is "Hospital Costs are Rising and Something Must Be Done About It."

This is a vitally important subject to me and to you. You are the men and women who are going to pay—and something is being done about it.

How much are costs rising? We may separate costs into two groups; Capital Costs—costs of

building and equipment and so on, and Maintenance Costs.

To give you an indication of capital costs, the Royal Melbourne Hospital, built just before the war (1939) and having 600 beds, cost just over £1 million. Today the Royal Children's Hospital, with 400 beds, will cost about £8 million to build.

Regarding maintenance costs, about ten years ago the cost of looking after a patient for a day was about 19/-. Today, in a normal hospital, that cost is £4/10/-per bed per day, and in the case of a teaching hospital could be as much as £6 per bed per day. We jump

from £1 million to £8 million capital cost increase on the one hand, and from £1 to £6 maintenance cost increase on the other. We should appreciate why these costs are rising. The cost of everything is rising, but not quite so rapidly as hospital costs, and there are reasons for this difference.

(1) The first reason is that medicine is going ahead at a very great pace in every single aspect of its being; day by day new developments and new techniques come to light, and the public naturally demand that these advances be put into use. The costs of the technical developments in

nical developments in medicine are very great. It is no longer a matter of a new drug or a new idea, but a whole new team of people to utilise that drug or development. New buildings have to be provided to house the new departments for these people.

(2) Secondly, and equally important, hospitals give a 24-hour round the clock service. They are hit hardest by penalty loadings, overtime, etc., provided under the various Wages Boards' determinations.

It is hard enough to maintain hospital services for 24 hours a day, but there must also always be staff available for peak loading, meaning that a hospital never knows when a major disaster is going to happen, when there will be an epidemic of babies or some other emergency. It must always be staffed against peak loading, which will turn up some time.

To overcome this all sorts of devices are adopted, including the practice of paying "off duty" nurses a retainer so that their services will be available in case of emergency, but this does not be with the route always be

gency, but this does not seriously alter the fact that hospitals must always be staffed against peak loading.

(3) Women predominate in all hospitals—80 per cent. of the hospital staff is composed of women. Naturally

of the hospital staff is composed of women. Naturally nurses predominate. Before the war, in 1939, female rates of pay were low, but since the war, with heavy competition for women in industry, rates of pay for females have increased much more rapidly than male rates, and therefore hospitals have been loaded with greater costs. This has placed a great strain on hospital finance.

(4) Hospitals are essentially personal service machines.



Dr. J. H. Lindell speaking from the dais. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria (Mr. Eric Scott) is shown seated at the right of the speaker.

Probably the commonest criticism levelled against any hospital today is that it has become inhuman; that they provide care and treatment without enough thought for the individual, which means that we have probably tried to over-mechanise hospitals. Actually hospitals do not lend themselves to mechanisation. There is one thing that cannot be mechanised, and that is the close relationship between patient, doctor and nurse. The doctors and the nurses' services lend themselves least to mechanisation, so that the hospital has been least able to avail itself of new methods for increasing productivity.

As an interesting parallel to that, if you were to measure productivity in a hospital you would measure the average bed stay of patients. We are reducing the average bed stay of patients, we are getting them better quicker. Time spent in hospital over the past ten years has been halved, but that in itself increases the costs. It costs much more to take patients in for ten days now than it did for 20 days ten years ago, because the hospital compresses many more services into a much shorter period. Unlike other fields of industry, the more a hospital increases its productivity, that is, reducing the patient's bed stay, the more expenses rise.

the patient's bed stay, the more expenses rise.

(5) Hospitals employ a far higher percentage of skilled personnel than any other form of industry, outside Universities and Schools. About 30 per cent. of the hospital staffs are skilled professionally or are technical people, and their salaries are generally in a consequently higher income bracket. They cost substantially more than other forms of labour, and salaries are rising all the time. For these reasons hospital costs have risen from 19/to £5 or £6 per bed per day.

Looking down again at the capital costs, I sat down a week ago to write down why we can't build hospitals as we do houses. At first glance a hospital may seem empty and does not look as though it cost much more than a house. However, costs of unseen, but necessary equipment and fittings, are high, and here we could well list them:

Electric Light and Power Lines.—In addition to normal light and power lines, there is an electrical call system from every patient's bed to a nurse's station; another electrical call system for the staff. either an audible call system announcing the name, or a visual system calling by number. There is a telephone to every department, sometimes several to each; radio wiring to every bed in the hospital.

X-ray Power Lines.—X-ray today comes to the patient as often as possible, so the machine comes to the bed; those machines require more and more power, so that special lines have to go in for the power to be provided at the bedside.

High Tension Power Lines to run deep therapy machines.

Tube Systems for Records, small parcels and the like. These save footsteps for nurses and staff and consequently, save money.

Air Conditioning is used in hospitals, in operating theatres, nurseries and outpatients. The ducts are hidden in the walls. There must always be hot and cold water for ordinary use. In addition sterile water is needed for the surgeon to operate; this is commonly piped to a place where it is required.

piped to a place where it is required.

Steam Heating.—Steam is invaluable; you must have this for the kitchen and for sterilisation, and some times for general heating.

Anaesthetic Gases and Oxygen are piped from a central depot throughout the hospital. This saves the time and effort involved in wheeling cylinders to patients and having the cylinders clutter up the corridors.

Compressed Air is piped through the hospital. This is used for running surgical tools, and some anaesthetic machines. Suction outlets are constantly needed to evacuate body cavities.

The Laundry Chute takes laundry from all floors, and there is the Garbage Chute to deal similarly with garbage.

X-ray and Deep Therapy Rooms are always lead or barium lined, so as to protect the chap who is working next door.

Radio Call System.—Doctors and nursing staff in the most modern hospital carry a miniature radio set. Wires are run throughout the hospital for this.

Finally there is Refrigeration. These pipes go throughout the hospital.

These are some of the things you do not see when considering the costs of a hospital. They are hidden in the walls. There are also other costs which are hidden.

A hospital must be ultra cautious about explosion hazards. All electric motors must be protected when they are located in what is termed a hazardous location in a hospital; where anaesthetic gases are administered or stored. Any electrical gear in this area is protected against sparking. Special floors absorb any static electricity, and whilst you may not notice it, girls in the area will not be wearing nylon underclothing, as nylon is a generator of static electricity.

Switches are generally kept five feet above the floor, because anaesthetic gases generally are heavy, and sink below this level. Five feet is considered a safe height to which gas will not rise.

People often ask why corridors are so wide in a hospital. Corridors need to be seven feet wide so as to allow sufficient space to turn a trolley. Doors are four feet wide to give ready access and they have special hinges to allow the door to swing out of the way.

Lighting is nearly always indirect and commonly concealed. The old method of lighting is now being discarded, because it was particularly disturbing to the patient. To install indirect lighting costs more money.

Nearly always the staff must be accommodated, and again there is criticism about building nurses' homes. If we did not do this, we would not get the staff. Most of the nurses in hospitals are some distance away from their homes and cannot be expected to leave work late at night and travel long distances to reach home. In any case, their salary is not a large one, and if they had to pay board and fares out of this, they would seek an "all found" job. We find that most times the girls prefer to live in. By providing clothing, food and accommodation for nurses, hospitals are now able to compete successfully against industry for women. We are better off for nurses today than for many years.

Now, a few examples of "hidden" costs.

Now, a few examples of "hidden" costs.

The first one I mentioned under maintenance was
the rapid advance in medicine. This is exemplified by
the number of departments the modern hospital must

You will often see reference to the bed cost in a certain hospital as so many thousand pounds per bed. This is an absurd figure to quote in relation to a hospital, because it does not mean anything. If you go to the smallest hospital in the state, a tiny hospital of six or eight beds, you would find that the bed cost would be in the vicinity of £5,000 per bed, that is a total of £30,000 to £40,000 for the hospital. This could well be low, because you would have nothing in the way of special departments to add to the cost of the hospital. There would be a small room to house a mobile X-ray machine, and a small room to serve as a laboratory, with a microscope, a centrifuge and a few reagents and that would about constitute the requirements.

If you go to the other extreme, to the new Royal Children's Hospital, or one of the other major hospitals, you would find they house about 30 major departments. by major departments I mean a department which is almost a hospital in itself.

An X-ray department, which has several machines of the most complicated character, each costing up to £20,000, and staffed by a team of technicians who manage the machines, nurses who manage the patients, dietitians who look after the special diets some of the patients must have, and finally the radiologists, who interpret the films. One department alone might employ

up to 50 or 60 people, and there are about 30 such departments in the hospital.

The laboratory would be a series of rooms in which are contained such departments as biochemistry, pathology, and in a big hospital would employ 30 or 40 people. You see, therefore, that they are departments which cost money.

There is also a blood bank. In a small hospital this would be a room where the doctor would take a pint of blood, but in a large hospital it is a well organised department which takes blood, and from it prepares the many by-products necessary in modern medicine.

Occupational therapy, physiotherapy and speech therapy are all very necessary. Persons who stutter can be cured in six to twelve months; a man who loses a limb in a car accident goes through the miracle of surgery, and his recovery—physically—is only a part of the game. He has to be rehabilitated back to his old job, or trained for a new one through occupational therapy. All these departments are vital.

Modern medicine required that a series of hospitals has tackled the problem of how to provide a hospital service within your capacity and mine to pay the bill. It has been found in every country in the world that unless certain methods are adopted the cert of hospitals. unless certain methods are adopted, the cost of hospitals is beyond the capacity of people to pay.

All sorts of approaches have been tried to reduce these costs without sacrificing service. One of these approaches is the co-ordinated hospital service; not to provide expensive specialist departments where they cannot be used fully and economically.

This basis of hospitalisation has arisen all over the world. If we lived in Russia, such a system of co-ordina-tion would be easy to implement. We would have the specialist hospitals in the centre, surrounded by outer rings of smaller institutions with the patient referred to the appropriate hospital. Everything would work admirably except that the patient would have no say in the matter, and he might have to travel many hundreds of miles to receive treatment.

In England, in 1946, the Government decided over-night to nationalise hospitals. They created 14 regions -within the centre of each was a base hospital. Surrounding these hospitals were the satellite hospitals. Over the whole region was placed a regional board, and the entire system was controlled from the Ministry of Health. Small hospitals would look after the normal cases, and others needing special attention would be sent to one of the larger hospitals, or if necessary, to one of the central hospitals. This has worked out very well, but suffers the inherent disability of any plan which establishes bureaucratic control at a distance. It stifles local initiative.

America had a similar pattern, but carried out in a fferent manner. In 1948 the Hill-Burton Act was different manner. In 1948 the Hill-Burton Act was passed. This was a Federal Bill which provided that if the States were prepared to adopt an approved pattern of hospital organisation, the United States Federal Government would assist them with very substantial financial grants for that purpose.

These two systems of England and the United States are directed towards the one objective, but approach it in entirely opposed directions. One by direction and the other by seeking co-operation and rewarding accord-

We have adopted somewhat the same as America. We have established a regional plan which divides a state into 12 regions and we are making grants to hospitals provided they conform to the regional pattern of hospital building programmes, and the maintenance of those hospitals.

Our main need at the moment is to recondition or rebuild our teaching hospitals, and the twelve base hospitals throughout the State to give patients the specialised attention they must have. The bulk of our

money is going into this service. In addition we must provide new beds for our increasing population.

You might ask, with all this money going into hospitals, where is it getting us? Are we getting anything out of it? Yes, you are getting a tremendous amount out of hospitals, and will continue to do so. The bed stay has been halved in ten years. During the war and just prior to the war, the average bed stay in Victoria was 21 or more days. This has now been reduced to 10 or 11 days. Think of this in terms of how much has been saved the State and the community.

We know that in 1800 the average life expectancy was 18 years. A few years ago it was 65 years, and now in 1957, it is 70 years. This is a hospital job. Hospitals are returning to you more than they are getting, despite cost of the service.

The last thing that I want to say is, where does Pharmacy fit into this picture? I have said before, and will always believe, that the professional pharmacists may, in the end, survive in the hospital; pharmacy may find the hospital its salvation. It seems to me that pharmacy generally is losing its professional identity, and turning more and more to the retail job of dispensing proprietaries of one kind or another. More and more manufactaries of one kind of another. More and more manufacturing will be done in the central laboratory and less in the ordinary pharmacy. This is why I feel that the hospital pharmacist may, in the end, be the one who keeps the torch alight, where true pharmacy is concerned. In the first place he is protected from retail practice, and in the second he is very closely allied to the doctor, to the nurse, and to every other medical the doctor, to the nurse, and to every other medical worker. He is adviser to all and very close to the patient; moreover, his manufacturing work is increasing very substantially in the large hospitals. His experimental work is growing, and I think the time is close when the drug houses will be persuaded to provide large laboratories in the major hospitals to undertake experimental work in pharmacy. In this respect hospital pharmacies here may go along the same lines as those overseas. In any case, the pharmacy will always be a central point in the hospital.

That, ladies and gentlemen, is our pattern, but its

That, ladies and gentlemen, is our pattern, but its process of development is still very fluid.

[A report of the business proceedings at the annual meeting of the Society is contained in the Victorian Section of this issue.—Ed.]

EFFECT OF CORTISONE IN THE SERUM GAMMAGLOBULIN

R. S. Snell and T. Nicol. (Nature, 1956, 177, 578.) This paper deals with the effect of cortisone on the antibody level in the serum. The serum γ -globulin is taken as a measure of the antibody level, since most antibodies are found in association with the γ -globulin fraction of the serum protein. The estimation was made by first separating the γ -globulin by paper electrophorein. trophoresis, treating the paper with dyes and estimating the optical density of the protein dye complex by means of a photoelectric cell. By this means the percentage of γ -globulin in relation to the total serum protein could be assessed. Male guinea-pigs were used. Blood samples were taken from each animal by heart puncture and the γ-globulin level estimated as described Each animal was then given a daily dose of 10 mg. of cortisone intramuscularly for five weeks. Blood samples were taken at weekly intervals. It was found that in all the animals there was a marked reduction of the γ-globulin level during the first two weeks of the injections and that subsequently it re-mained at a low level. These results emphasise the profound depression of the body defences by cortisone and the great necessity to protect patients from inter-current infection especially during the early stages of cortisone therapy.-J. Pharm. Pharmacol, 1956, 10, 810.

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The Pharmacist and Pharmacy

Who? Why? Whence? What? and Where?

Address by Mr. B. G. Fegent, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Society, held in the Stawell Hall, 145 Macquarie Street, Sydney, on March 21, 1957.

May I submit a few thoughts on these.

(a) Who? We are known by many names, such as chemist pharmacist and pharmaceutical chemist. At the 1953 meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia it was decided to recommend to all member organ-isations that the term "pharmaceutical chemist" be used. Therefore we should endeavour to use this term to ensure uniformity even though the Pharmacy Act of N.S.W. uses the term "Pharmacist" throughout and numerous advertisers use the term "Family Chemist." Here I ask, does it matter what term we use? To me it is the person who is qualified to use the term and it is he or she who will make, in fact, must make whichever term is used honoured and respected.

(b) Why? Why are we pharmacists? Naturally enough the answer, in 9 out of 10 cases, must be to earn a living, but this can be done in two ways:

(1) By unscrupulous means—fortunately I can safely say the percentage within our ranks is particularly low, yet we must endeavour to educate these few and

bring them back to our rigid concepts.

(2) By fair trading in all dealings, a readiness to be of service to the public at all times and to give, from our hard-earned knowledge, the best possible advice. By abiding by all Acts, both good and bad, under which we now work and accepting them in the spirit in which they are meant to protect the public and, by our every observance of them, prove to the legislators that when Official Pharmacy makes requests for the removal of any irksome or impossible clause or regulation, it can say our members have abided by the Acts even though they have worked long hours to do so. And, last but by no means least, Accuracy—for in Pharmacy we must be accurate and there are no degrees of accuracy-you are either accurate or inaccurate. I admit there are accepted tolerances, but these are for the drugs, chemicals, weights, scales, and measures we use. Thus the man who carries out these tenets will be respected by the community and thereby add lustre to his chosen profession and he will get out of Pharmacy no more than what he puts into it. Also Pharmacy will only be as strong as its weakest link.

(c) Whence? Here I do not propose to give a treatise on our long and chequered history, suffice will it be for me to say that first we dealt only with crude herbs, gradually various galenicals came into being and we began to compound simple mixtures. With greater began to compound simple mixtures. With greater knowledge the need for metals and their salts became apparent and again our sphere was widened. Patent medicines appeared and the face of Pharmacy was changed and we became dual people, dispensers and shopkeepers. Then people outside our profession began to realise the potential of these patent medicines (I realise I am using this term loosely, but I do so to distinguish readily from a proprietary medicine or an ethical preparation). Realising even years ago the outlook of most pharmacists to new and similar products and also the ever-ready willingness of people to try anything once and to accept all advertising as gospel anything once and to accept all advertising as gospel truth in respect of health matters, these people widened their sales outlets and some, in fact, by-passed pharmacy completely. Pharmacy had, or perhaps the pharmacist had, reached the crossroads. Thus pharmacy had completed what might be considered to be a half circle of its evolution. The products of organic chemistry were beginning to take their place in the scheme

of things. The proprietary or ethical medicine era began, and in the last few years, with the discovery of the sulphonamides, antibiotics and other chemo-therapeutic substances, the present picture has evolved. We have started on the second half of the circle.

(d) What? Perhaps I may be permitted to treat the last twenty years as the present

last twenty years as the present.

(1) In this period the advances made by the discovery of new substances and the improvement of previously known substances which have enabled the physician to fight and conquer many diseases and to alleviate the suffering and distress caused by many others, have been startling when we cast our minds back beyond 20 years, and yet today many of us have passed the stage of being surprised at any new discovery which will benefit the health of the community. The war, unnecessary though it was, did give great impetus to research in our field of endeavour and in that period more new avenues of research were opened up than in any previous period of six years, and the pace does not seem to have slackened since the war. These new substances have presented new problems due to their actions and side reactions and thus have come into being new sections in the various Poisons Acts to limit the procurement of these substances by the general public.

(2) In the post-war period the trend has been towards

the welfare state and the providing of medicine at Government expense to greater or lesser extent, according to a patient's condition or station in life. Thus in the last 20 years the pharmacist has had to acquire knowledge of these new conditions to permit him to handle and dispense them, for in their various terms correctly; and in this country, with the advent of the National Health Act and Therapeutic Substances Act and in N.S.W. a new Poisons Act, etc., his responsibili-

ties have infinitely increased.

(e) Where? As is frequently stated, the future is in our hands-perhaps not to forecast what new substances will be found or what altered conditions under which we may have to work will exist, but we can prepare the future pharmacists to be better equipped to carry out their allotted tasks.

Over the last decade the trend has been, in the English speaking world, to increase the standard of pharmaceutical education. England instituted a higher course which it was felt was necessary to meet modern requirements. From reports I have received it would appear that it has not perhaps turned out as it was hoped. Perhaps this is not due to the course, but to the general conditions appertaining to pharmacy there. These conditions could have been brought about by the Health Scheme under which they work and because of these conditions the higher course must not necessarily be decried. In America I understand most Pharmacy colleges of any note will all have extended their courses by 1960. In New Zealand the same trend is in evidence. During my visit there to attend the Science Conference the main topic of conversation among pharmacists was how soon can we improve our pharmacy training and how far will we go? In each State of Australia the same burning questions are being asked and are continuously occupying the minds of Pharmacy's legislators. It has been said in high places in this State, more in the form of a statement than a question, "Why do pharmacists need higher education to sell hot water bags and cos-People who make these statements, even

though they have high intellects, do not use them or they would readily perceive that the persons who are the accepted custodians of the drugs, both old and new, must have thorough knowledge of them in all their phases, even though they may arrive in the main at the pharmacy already prepared for dispensing on a doctor's prescription. But how can any pharmacist advise a patient against taking a new substance which is not restricted to a prescription without consulting a doctor, unless he is fully aware of that substance's doctor, unless he is fully aware of that substance's potential? He must be taught to be able to assess its potential from its formula and structure-not make an appraisal of it from the manufacturer's literature, however sound that information may be. But whilst I have stressed the future training of the pharmacist from the academic level, there is another and important side which must be borne in the mind of those who will deliberate on our future education and that is modern merchandising methods. Forgive me for bringing in so sordid a subject to the minds of some-but it is a recognised fact that there are few dispensaries in all the pharmacies in N.S.W. which, if separated from the counter, would make a reasonable living for the pharmacist. The age of the super-market is at hand and we must be trained to meet competition from this field so that we may augment the living received from the dispensary, for which we are and must continue to be so highly trained, to a reasonable figure.

Therefore, the future pharmaceutical chemist must have, besides a first-class grounding in dispensing (this must include pill and suppository making, etc.)—

(i) A thorough knowledge of organic chemistry to be able to appreciate the chemical and structural for-

mulae of new substances;

(ii) A sound understanding of pharmacology to enable him to assess the possible actions of a new substance and be able to advise against the indiscriminate use of it unless taken or used under the control of a physician; and have received—

 (i) Adequate instruction by competent legal authority on Acts under which he works;

(ii) Comprehensive training in modern merchandising methods.

In this disjointed address I have endeavoured to point out that whilst we may prefer the title of pharmaceutical chemist, we must make the name, the name will not make us. Our esteem in the community will be increased by fair dealing and courteous service, and I have submitted how and why I think we have reached where we are, and, whilst we cannot predict the future, we can at least endeavour to ensure that our future colleagues will be adequately trained to meet it.

THE EFFECTS OF NUTRITION

Dr. H. M. Sinclair discussed the effects of nutrition on the process of ageing. He said that the overfeeding of children could cause them to reach maturity too soon and lead to a shortening of their lives. The practice of giving children aureomycin and Vitamin B₁₂ to encourage growth might be very undesirable. It had been known from ancient times that fat men died earlier than thin ones. The chances of dying of cancer of the lung if one smoked over 25 cigarettes daily were smaller than the mortality risk from being a stone overweight. The increase in mortality from cardiovascular disease might be attributed to a relative deficiency of essential fatty acids in the diet. Vitamin B₀ and Vitamin E played a part in the metabolism of the essential fatty acids in the body. Much of Vitamin E in the diet was destroyed by the so-called flour improvers, and the content of Vitamin B₀ in bread, already not high, would decrease with the end of the bread subsidy.—Pharm. J., October 13, 1956.

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BUSINESS FOR SALE: Victorian Country Town, 100 miles Melbourne. T.O. £13,000. Goodwill £2000. Stock £3200. Fittings £1700. Price £6900. Rent £6. Large modern shop. No opposition. House available for rental at £2/10/- per week. Terms available. Reply to "No. 8457," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne.

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Contemporary Figures in Pharmacy

No. 9-Mr. H. A. BRAITHWAITE

BY KEITH ATTIWILL

Few would dispute the place of Harry Braithwaite as an exemplar of the Australian retail pharmaceutical chemist. In the wide sweep of his knowledge and interests, and in the ungrudging way in which he devotes his time and energies to the advancement of his profession, he is without peer.

Tall and erect, quietly and impeccably dressed, invariably courteous, and ever ready to yield more of his precious "spare time" (for gardening and fishing)

to the cause of Pharmacy, Harry Braithwaite would be an acquired in any professional company. We went back, in our talk, to early days.

Henry Alfred Braith-waite was born in Mel-bourne in 1898. Shortly afterwards his parents moved to the suburb of Camberwell, and the Braithwaite family has lived in that same family home ever since. Harry was the eldest of 12 children. When he went to "a secondary school which in those days was rated as one of the model schools as one of the model schools

—the Canterbury State
School," it was used as a
teachers' training school.
"I was fortunate to be one
of its earliest pupils," he fortunate recalls, "and also that I had, as opposite numbers in the classes as I went through the school, such persons as Professor Ken Bailey, Dr. Arthur Green, and Mr. Harold Glass (who became an actuary). These boys and I seemed to have the knack of urging one another on in various ways. In more recent years we have often talked of the help that we got from the specialised teaching set-up of that school and the fact that we seemed to spur one another on.
"Afterward I was again

fortunate in my education. My father, Henry Wharton James Braithwaite, saw fit

to have me privately taught by the late Professor Cleezy, examiner for the preliminary pharmacy examination. After being suitably prepared for secondary examination by Professor Cleezy, and after some trials and tribulations in Latin, I became apprenticed to the late Mr. Bill Spiller and his partner of those days, Cyril Tonkin. Even before that I had had a short experience in a very interesting pharmacy, to see whether I would like pharmacy. My father, who

was knowledgeable about these things (since he was Manager of Felton Grimwades), sent me to work for the late Mr. W. D. Williams, who had in those days a big pharmacy at the corner of Glenferrie and Barkers roads, in Glenferrie. This pharmacy was larger than the average. Because of the questing mind of Mr. W. D. Williams, we tried out all sorts of sundries and carried such things as sweets from Peek Frean's from oversea. So the idea of merchandising in pharmacy
was put in front of me at

a very early stage of my

career.
"As I settled down to my apprenticeship with Mr. Spiller and Dr. Cyril Tonkin, as he became, I was again fortunate to be with men of personality. with men of personality and men of proved professional capabilities. Dr. Tonkin gained the gold medal both in our intermediate and our final examinations, and Mr. Spiller held three medals (I think two silver and one bronze medal) in the same exa-minations."

Harry Braithwaite began his apprenticeship before World War I. then he showed the long-sightedness that has distinguished his pharmacy. "In the first few months of the war," he told me, "I saw the use of stockpiling of drugs that were likely to be scarce. Mr. Spiller, in his shrewd businesslike way of running his pharmacy, put all the spare capital of the partnership into drugs which up to that time had drugs come from Europe (mainly Germany), but made little attempt to stock up on perfumery and sundry things of that sort. Over the next few years that pharmacy gained a repu-tation for its ability to dispense prescriptions which by then could ref which by then could not be dispensed anywhere within a reasonable travel distance.



Mr. H. A. Braithwaite

Encouraged by Father

Throughout the formative period of his apprentice-ship Harry was constantly encouraged by his father. Mr. Braithwaite senr. had begun as an office boy and become General Manager of Drug Houses of Victoria (as it is today; Felton, Grimwades of that time). He spent 58 years in the drug trade. The war was a disturbing influence upon many young men. After Harry had passed his intermediate examination, he enlisted next day in the First A.I.F. Legally he could not pass his qualifying examination in pharmacy until he was 21, but although he was not a registered chemist, he was appointed a staff sergeant dispenser. This promotion was to debar him from oversea service, for the Army kept him in Australia because of the shortage of qualified chemists. "One or two of the drugs we handled at that time are of interest today," he told me. "I remember our early experiments with a glycerine and Epsom salts lotion, in which we used a satured solution of Epsom salts with a little glycerine. That preparation has led into the glycerine and Epsom salts paste of today.

"In one military hospital in which I served, during the influenza epidemic of 1918, the medical officers ordered brandy for the men as a morale booster. Although we used to supply only a 4-oz. bottle of brandy for each patient, we were obliged to buy as much as ten gallons of brandy at a time for the hospital pharmacy."

Holding the Fort!

Harry had some strange, and amusing experiences. In a fort at Port Phillip Heads he was the only A.A.M.C. representative when the fort cleared for action because a warship outside the Heads had failed to answer a signal. "What I really would have done if we had gone into action, I don't know," Harry confessed. "Fortunately, it was a snorty naval officer who wasn't going to be talked to by land forts, and it was actually one of our ships. But from experiences such as that I learned the necessity for standing upon my own feet."

Out of the Army, Harry worked with the late Mr. Wasley in his set of five pharmacies in Melbourne city area. They traded under the name of Bowen & Co. and Simpson & Davenport; and Harry rapidly gained experience in stock control and buying, and in merchandising.

In January, 1921, Harry bought an old-established business at Camberwell from Mr. Heath, who had owned it for some years. "This business in our eastern suburbs of Melbourne is almost an historic one," said Harry. "It was established in 1883, and I hold the prescription records right back to that first day when the business was opened. Two of the original customers still come into the pharmacy.

Brother was His Apprentice

"After starting simply with a messenger boy and myself, it was not long before the business grew. This fitted in with the growth of business in the district and the extension of tram services. Soon I had an unregistered assistant, and later my brother Ern as an apprentice. Today he is known to some of you as Chairman of Directors of P.D.L. and has his own business in the Melbourne suburb of Glenferrie.

"As my business grew, I soon found I needed different fittings. One of my first moves on the merchandising side was to get rid of 12 carboys of various types and patterns I owned at the time—but would like to own now! But in my youthfulness I sold them all, replacing my old-fashioned heavy wood windows with metal and tile fronts, and glass cases instead of the old wooden counters. I rather startled the district with what were thought to be quite modern ideas!

"But I got quickly a 50 per cent. increase in business and it never went back."

Mr. Braithwaite's experience with branches showed that with two he could not clear his parcel buying quickly enough. To do that he had to go up to a group of six pharmacies. Later he formed a partnership, with four of his managers owning half of all the

group's business activities between them, and himself the other half. "As these boys were young and without capital, I had to finance them, after being financed myself," he said. "It was not a great success. Just as we got going the depression of 1929-31 hit us. After five years of partnership we finished as friends, and have remained friends ever since. But I do not recommend partnerships to anybody in business in the ordinary way. We ran too close to personal troubles through personal feelings at times. After the depression, I had had enough of the problems of branches, and came back gradually to owning one big pharmacy, which satisfies me today."

Early Days in the Guild

While most of us are familiar with the wide range of Mr. Braithwaite's official activities today, his contribution to the upsurge which led to the birth of the Guild is not generally known. "Before the depression," he said, "I was giving a lot of thought to merchandising, and in those days I was reasonably successful. Through local membership of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association, I eventually joined their Committee. This led to my becoming a member of the first Victorian State Branch Committee of the Guild. After a year or two I remained 'attached' rather than an appointed member of the S.B.C., and looked after pricing problems in conjunction with Mr. McGibbony and Mr. E. C. McClelland.

"One of the most interesting things that came my way was the first tables for broken quantities that were brought out from the U.S.A. for us by the late Mr. Butchers, who among his other activities, was Federal Secretary of our Guild. And the tables that he got from America in those days are the tables that he got from America in those days are the tables that have led up to our present Thomas table and our broken package table, although you would hardly know them as compared with the old ones, due to the work of our experts such as Keith Thomas."

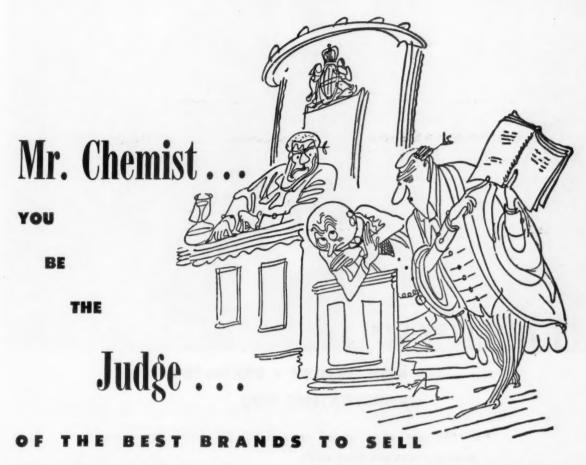
Youth on the Board

Mr. Braithwaite chuckled as he recalled how Mr. Ivan J. Thompson, now Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat, and himself were elected to the Pharmacy Board. Harry replaced "that fine old gentleman, the late Mr. Church." Ivan contested an extraordinary election. "The two of us," says Harry, "had the job of bringing youthful enthusiasm into Board activities. It wasn't easy to stand up against the older men of that day, but fortunately, some of them, although older than myelf and Mr. Thompson, had quite a reasonable outlook about our endeavours. The late Mr. Jimmie Cochran and the late Mr. Les Jones were two who in many ways supported us, as we set out to get some of the old-fashioned ideas changed. These two and the late Mr. Church, whom I displaced from membership of the Board, became very good friends of mine, and I enjoyed their company at conferences and at Board activities on many occasions after that."

The death of Mr. C. L. Butchers is recalled by Mr. Braithwaite in these words: "Shortly after I became President of the Board, I was ready to begin a meeting, and was waiting on Mr. Butchers, the Registrar, to attend—something that had never happened before. I decided to ring through to his home, and we found to our horror that he had died suddenly that morning."

Tribute to C. L. Butchers

Mr. Braithwaite speaks glowingly of the tremendous contribution made to pharmacy by Mr. Butchers, by whose death "we had lost one of the men who had had more to do with shaping pharmacy in the Southern Hemisphere than any other one man. And although he



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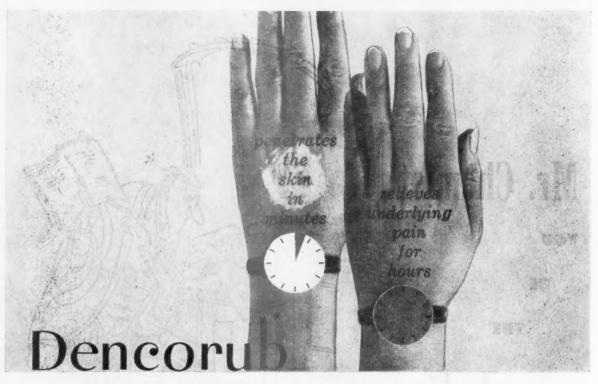
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To make it easy for you to "tie-in" your window and counter displays with Nyal Advertising during June, you will be supplied automatically by your NYAL Representative, FREE, the following pieces of sales-stimulating display material: three natural-colour lithographic showcards plus four smaller, colourful pack crowners! In a few individual cases this display material will be mailed direct, but in ample time to have displays installed by the 1st June.

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liked to organise a lot of things to go along his way of thinking, it could never be said that he thought other than for pharmacy. This was in evidence at many times during his life. He took an active part, as many of you will remember, in the campaign against company pharmacy in Australia, and more particularly when New Zealand pharmacy was threatened with the big company take-over. Mr. Butchers helped the New Zealand chemists by going over there and organising them to try to maintain personal ownership as a necessity in pharmacy."

Pharmacy Board membership in the war years carried Mr. Braithwaite into government work and Pharmaceutical Association problems. He was a member of the Commonwealth Government Manpower Committee, which included Messrs. Eric Scott, Eb. C. McClelland and A. W. McGibbony. Rationalisation of industry was another subject tackled at this stage. Fortunately "The Plan" to regiment the whole of the retail pharmacy set-up of Australia was not forced upon the profession

by the exigencies of war.

Experience as an Army staff pharmaceutical officer with Mr. David Cossar (a major in the A.M.C.) gave Mr. Braithwaite valuable insight into the development of the Australian Army Medical Service between wars. He says that its planning and development were deeply influenced by private medical practice in Australia. The objective, which has made the service conspicuously successful, was that in wartime patients would be dealt with much the same as private patients of any doctor.

Medical Equipment Committee

It is impossible within the limits of one article to deal adequately with such phases of Mr. Braithwaite's work as the wartime Medical Equipment Committee. A small group, under the chairmanship of Dr. Byron Stanton, from official pharmacy was attached to the

Committee. The group included Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite, S. J. Baird, C. B. Macgibbon (Royal Melbourne Hospital), A. T. S. Sissons (Dean of the Victorian College of Pharmacy), G. G. Jewkes, and H. Finnemore, the Reader in Pharmacy at Sydney University. The group produced an "essential pharmacopoeia" for wartime, which included all the drugs needed to maintain the bare necessities of health for the armed services and the civilian population. This led to the Australian War Pharmacopoeia and then the post-war Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary, which in turn directly shaped the formulary produced by the Commonwealth Health Department for the first (and ill-fated) "free" medicine scheme, known as the Chifley-McKenna scheme.

All these matters, and the noteworthy service given by Mr. Braithwaite, I hope to expand in the concurrent series of historical articles upon pharmacy in

due course in this Journal.

Reminiscing about Pharmaceutical Association conferences, Mr. Braithwaite had this to say about the Melbourne Conference last year, at which he was elected President in succession to Mr. Walter C. Cotterell of

Adelaide:

"My memories are chiefly of the wonderful way the whole team of Victorian chemists stood behind me, with their affairs being directed, really for my benefit, by our Federal President of the Guild, Mr. Eric Scott, who held as well the position of President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. It is something I will never forget, that he and others, completely submerged themselves during that period, to make our conference a success, and gave me all the limelight. I feel a deep sense of gratitude for what they did for pharmacy, but more particularly for me personally."

Next Month: Mr. Walter C. Cotterell.

Historical Glimpses of Pharmacy in Australia

The Foundation Years

No. 9 — The Queensland Society

BY KEITH ATTIWILL

With the raising of the entrance standard of pharmaceutical education as its objective, the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland has been in close liaison with the Queensland State Branch Committee of the Guild. Representatives of both organisations are members of a liaison committee which was re-formed this year, and now includes the President of the Society Council (Mr. R. V. S. Martin) and the President of the Guild (Mr. W. A. Lenehan).

Recently, after the Brisbane "Telegraph" had accepted

Recently, after the Brisbane "Telegraph" had accepted my suggestion that it should publish a supplement devoted to the pharmaceutical industry and profession, the Queensland liaison committee and its energetic secretary (Mr. J. S. V. Mellick), in close contact with the Public Relations Secretariat, produced a supplement that has been widely praised. Mr. Mellick, who is a member of the Council and a former serviceman, has helped the liaison committee to organise itself into a virile instrument for the exchange of ideas between the Society and the Guild. It can be a powerful factor

in the public relations policy of pharmacy.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland will cele-

brate in four years' time its 80th anniversary. In its 1951-52 Year Book, published during the presidency of Mr. R. S. F. Greig (one of its senior members, who is a conspicuous figure in Australian pharmacy), the Council recorded that the Society was formed about October, 1880, with a foundation membership of 39. It owed its birth to the energetic C. H. F. Yeo, a Brisbane pharmaceutical chemist. The following were elected members of the first Council: Messrs. E. Taylor, M. Ward, J. H. Fitzgibbon, W. J. Costin, C. H. F. Yeo, James E. Poole, H. W. Potts, W. G. Balley, M.L.A., William Steele, C. Davies, J. C. Moffatt, and R. T. Bellamy. It met for the first time on November 29, 1880; Mr. E. Taylor was its first president; Mr. J. H. Fitzgibbon was vice-president; Mr. M. Ward, treasurer; and Mr. C. H. F. Yeo, secretary.

Higher Standard for Pharmacy

The Council's first major step was to form a sub-committee to tackle the problem of improving the standards of pharmacy, and it soon presented to the Government the draft of a Pharmacy Act. The bill passed the Legis-

lative Assembly, but was rejected by the Legislative Council. The setback seems to have daunted the Council. No minutes of any meetings are available for the period 1882-86, and it seems as if the Council lapsed in that period. It can hardly be blamed; it had the initial problem of a small population in a large colony. In 1886 meetings were resumed, this time not of the Council alone, but of all members of the Society who could be persuaded to attend.

Next step was toward the establishment of a school of pharmacy. The following teachers were appointed: Professor Pepper (Chemistry), Mr. Schmidt (Botany), and Mr. H. W. Thomason (Pharmacy and Materia Medica). Students' fees were fixed at £2/2/- a quarter. Again there was disappointment; although 10 students had enrolled, only four of them attended classes, "and then only spasmodically" records the Year Book.

In 1887 the constitution and rules of the Society were

In 1887 the constitution and rules of the Society were revised and enlarged; a bill for the control and sale of poisons was drawn up for submission to the Queensland Parliament; and the Minister for Lands was persuaded to set aside part of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens for the growing of medicinal plants for the use

In April, 1889, there were only 18 students registered with the Pharmacy Board, though the Board knew that there were many more than that number in the Colony. The Board reminded apprentices that unless they were registered with it they would not be eligible to sit for the professional examination. This was long before the Guild or its predecessors, the masters' organisations in the various colonies; and the Society was striving to fill a dual role of responsibility for the professional and the business sides of pharmacy. In that same month of April, 1889, the members present at a meeting of the Society formed themselves into a "trade meeting" to consider "The Retail Price List."

The First Paid Secretary

At the Society's annual meeting in that year the first paid secretary was appointed. He was Mr. J. Ryott, who at that time was registrar of the Pharmacy Board, and his extra appointment brought him the salary of £30 a year. Before the year ended, the Government announced a grant of £100 to establish a College of Pharmacy in Brisbane. The Society asked the Board to prepare regulations to make it compulsory for students to attend a course of lectures at the College for a period of not less than six months. The Society wrote to the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria for all available information about the working of the Victorian College of Pharmacy.

College of Pharmacy.

That same year the Society's President (Mr. A. W. Field) delivered in flowing measure appropriate to those spacious Victorian days what in these busy and terse times would be called by plain speaking persons a "pep talk." It was peppered with cliches and had about it a

ring of the theatrical stage.

"It is mere speculation to say," declared Mr. Field, "that should the pharmacist of the future be what we should like to see him—a 'scientist' in the widest sense of the term—the public must realise the fact that ours is not a mere profit and loss concern—a mere trade—but a profession sharing equally with the medical man the honour of curing the sick, and alleviating the sufferings of our fellow mortals; and, indeed, in a new country like this we have it somewhat in our power to bring this about, but not by endeavouring to sell cheaper than the stores or than anyone else, but by perfecting ourselves in the manufacture of all our preparations, discouraging the treatment of various disorders by patent and proprietary medicines, gaining the confidence of the medical man by our accuracy in dispensing, and by keeping ourselves well posted and read with regard to new remedies introduced; and, indeed, I would have us go further, for among our Quensland plants there are most potent drugs, requiring only to be prepared and brought forward to prove their great utility."

Here let us pause for breath, for there are 184 words in that sentence, and they need time to be digested. Mr. Field pressed on: "Let each strike out a path for himself," he said, "experimenting in this direction, and I am sure the Government, being pledged to support local industry and not to hinder it, would grant to the chemist the use of a still for pharmaceutical purposes and for distilled water at a nominal fee, and not at the prohibitive rate now charged."

"Either, friends," thundered the President, "we must take our stand as a profession, or sink the profession, care nothing as to the quality of drugs we dispense, combine with our own all sorts of businesses, and 'store-

like' go in for LSD!"

"Tendency to Fade Away"

In September, 1899, the Queensland correspondent of the "Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" recorded rather smugly that the efforts of those who had interested themselves three years previously in the resuscitation of the Society had proved very satisfactory. "Taking into consideration the constant tendency of a society to fade away," wrote this generous pessimist, "especially in such an enormous territory as Queensland, and that the fading had made much progress, it was no easy task to bring about its complete resuscitation."

A milestone was reached in 1891 (October or November) when the Queensland Parliament passed the first

Poisons Act.

The "resuscitation" lasted until 1892, when the treasurer gloomily disclosed to a meeting of the Society a bank overdraft of £14/0/9. Bad times indeed! A printing bill of £5/0/10 was long outstanding, and the poor Secretary of the Society had not been paid any salary for five months. Many members were in arrears with their subscriptions. Worse was to come. In August, 1893, the Society was told that the Secretary had received no salary for the years 1892 and 1893. "Finally," says the Year Book, "he received £11/6/8 in full payment to August, 1893, and £25 for 1893-4. In June, 1894, Mr. Maughan resigned the position of Secretary (we do not blame him!) "and Councillor Blake undertook to carry out the duties of this office, and in November, 1894, he was apppointed to the position at a salary of £26 per annum."

In that year Mr. David Clarke, J.P., one of the founders of the Society, died; and the "Chemist and Druggist" generously described him as "one who, though his Maryborough residency prevented him from attending the meetings of the Society was ever exhibiting anxiety as regards its welfare, and consequently the

advancement of pharmacy."

Link with ANZAAS

The Australian Association for the Advancement of Science is mentioned in the Society's records for November, 1893, when Messrs. Henderson and G. Watkins were nominated to fill the offices of vice-president and secretary of Section "B" (Chemistry) of the Association. The Year Book also records that in 1897, on Mr. Watkin's proposal, a sub-section "Pharmacy" was formed in ANZAAS. "By 1895," says the Year Book, "the Society appears to have overcome its financial difficulties, as it had paid off all its liabilities and had accumulated a credit balance of £35/18/-."

By next year the Society was strong and active enough to seek reciprocity between British and Colonial registration certificates. In that same year, 1896, the Queensland College of Pharmacy was placed under the control of three members of the Society and two of the

Pharmacy Board.

At the turn of the century the Society, after many vicissitudes, was moving in many fields to advance the interests of its members and the status of pharmacy as a whole. The new century began with a Shop and Factories Act, which gave Queensland chemists the right to "carry on business as a chemist at all times without interference."

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Quacks Through the Ages

A Paper by

A. Dickson Wright, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S.

Immediate Past President, The Medical Society of London, read to the Society on Wednesday, November 21, 1956, with Sir Charles Dodds, M.V.O., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Courtauld Professor of Biochemistry, University of London at Middlesex Hospital Medical School, in the Chair

(Reprinted from "Journal of the Royal Society of Arts," No. 4995, January 18, 1957)

The Chairman: I am not sure how I should regard my presence in the chair today, for when I was invited to take the chair for my old friend, Mr. Dickson Wright, he said he could think of no more suitable person to occupy this position. Well, that is rather a double-handed one, when you think of the title 'Quacks through the Ages.' I feel that I can at least get my own bethe by even but that the can at least get my own back by saying that there is no one more suitable to speak on this subject than our lecturer today! But those of us who have the pleasure and privilege of knowing Mr. Dickson Wright know that we have in him a very remarkable person: a very distinguished surgeon, most famous in his own particular field, and also a great student of history and a medical historian of great reputation. In addition to that, he combines perhaps one of the astutest minds and wit present in the City of London. So without further ado I will, like all good chairmen, make full use of my chair, and now call upon Mr. Dickson Wright to read his paper.

The following paper, which was illustrated with lantern slides, was then read:

The Paper

All through the ages in this healing art there has existed orthodox medicine at one extreme with quackery at the other. With advancing knowledge the gap has widened. Furthermore, what was orthodoxy in one age would be at the other end of the scale a century later, owing to advancing knowledge.

At present, as always, there is a gradual transition between the extremes of orthodox medicine and fullblooded quackery. Some fully qualified doctors develop eccentric ideas out of step with their professional brethren and wed the whole of their treatments to one panacea, such as rejuvenating serum; others embrace homoeopathy, osteopathy or electronic medicine (Abram's box), and yet all still remain within the profession. After these come the unqualified healers sometimes mingled with religion. Beyond these come organised cults such as naturopathy, osteopathy, and chiropaxy, having schools with a two-year course of training and degrees. Finally, there are the people with which I wish to deal, the free-lance quacks with no training of any kind and never an organisation backing them.

There has always been a great fascination for these people in the minds of the public. The element of people in the minds of the public. The element of mystery and witchcraft about their administrations has a powerful effect on many who think of them as has a powerful effect on many who think of them as possessing a powerful secret remedy unknown to a jealous profession, who boycotts them for having it. Incidentally, a fair definition of a quack would be one who sells a secret remedy. Education of the public does not reduce quackery, it only seems to increase it, and highly educated countries like Germany, France and the United States have more than the simpler and the United States have more than the simpler civilisations. France is said to possess more than any other country in the world. Quackery will certainly

persist till medicine has a definite cure for every ail-ment and cancer and rheumatism are laid by the ears. Even then it will probably persist, because of the great hold that their mystery has on the imagination of certain people and because it will probably claim that its cures are quicker and more painless than by orthodox methods.

Quackery goes back as far as civilisation. The story of Tobias in the Apocrypha using the liver of a fish to neutralise the lethal qualities of his bride, and the bile of the fish to cure the sight of his father, who lost his sight as a result of the unwelcome attention of an overflying sparrow, has an aura of quackery. The de-fenders of quackery would say that if we had listened to Tobias the liver cure of anaemia and rickets would have been discovered sooner, and would point out that Cortisone is made from bile.

The first Acts of Parliament dealing with Quackery were in 1511 and 1518, during the reign of Henry VIII. The College of Physicians, newly created, was given power to suppress "Quacks and impostors," "who, using sorrery and witchcraft, apply such medicines unto the disease as to be noxious and nothing meet to the grievous hurt and damage and destruction of many of the King's Liege people." Under this Act many were fined, imprisoned, pilloried and even hanged for their activities. It was, however, very difficult to bring them to book for just the same reason as obtains in the pre-sent day, because some grateful patient of the Church, the nobility or with political influence would come for-ward and champion the prisoner and secure his release.

Oberndorf, writing in 1602, gave a vivid description:

The whol Rable of these quack-saluers are of a base wit and perverse. They for the most part are the abject and sordidous scumme and refuse of the ne abject and sordious scumme and refuse of the people, who having run away from their trades and occupations learne in a corner to get their livings by killing men, and if we plucke off their vizards wherein these maskers do march and bring them to the light, which like owls they cannot abide, they will appear to be runnagate Jews, the Cut-throats and robbers of Christians, slow-bellyed monkes who have made their escape from their cloveters simplied. and robbers of Christians, slow-bellyed monkes who have made their escape from their cloysters, simonia call and perjured shavelings, shifting and outcast Pettifoggers, Trasonical Chymists, lightheaded and trivial Druggers and Apothecaries, sunshunning nightbirds and corner-creepers, dull-pated and base Mechanickes, Stage players, Juglers, Pedlers, Prittle-pratting barbers, filthie Grasiers, curious bath keepers, common shifters, cogging cavaliers, lazy keepers, common shifters, cogging cavaliers, lazy clowns, toothless and tatling old wives, chattering char-women, long-tongued mid-wives, Dog-leeches and such like baggage.

In the reign of James I, action against impostors was intensified, and the most famous of them, one John Lambe, spent over twenty years of his life in prison because of his activities. It seems that even while in prison he conducted a thriving practice and took quite

large fees from the governor of Newgate for curing his complaints. His most famous patient was the Duke of Buckingham, and when that gentleman fell out of favour Lambe was beaten to death by a London mob; a few weeks later Buckingham was assassinated in

Portsmouth by John Felton.

The Kings and Queens of England after Edward VI also partook of quackery in the practice of touching for the King's Evil or scrofula (tuberculosis). This was a royal prerogative, and the touchees received at the time special coins, "touch pieces," possibly to recoup them for any disappointment. Cromwell, although he fell into many regal ways when dictatorship went to his head, never arrogated to himself this royal virtue. His failure to do so was remedied by one Valentine Greatstrakes, who, claiming Royal blood by the usual devious route, touched for the King's Evil, touching his patients for money also, and giving away no coinage. The last monarch to touch for tuberculosis was Queen Anne, and one of her "patients" was Doctor Johnson, who had tubercular glands in the neck.

A famous quack of Charles II's time was Tom Saffold, who extolled his pills and elixirs in witty verses which who extolled his pills and elixirs in witty verses which were distributed along Cheapside, Fleet street, Strand and Whitehall by sandwich men to all who passed by. He was not prosecuted, probably the humour of his verses saved him, and in May, 1691, Tom sickened, refused all medical aid except his own pills, and duly died. Humorous ballads were written after his death

of this type:

Sometimes perhaps the Guilded pill prevails, But if that fail, the Dead can tell no tales. What if his medicines thousands Lives should spill?

Hangmen and Quacks are authorised to Kill.

and his epitaph ran:

For when sick refused all Doctor's aid And only to his pills devotion paid, Yet it was surely a most sad disaster The Sawcy Pills at last should Kill Their Master.

The practice of Tom Saffold passed to John Case, who took over his premises and the magic apparatus therein and inscribed on the door the lines:

Within this place Lives Doctor Case.

This couplet according to Addison made more money for Case than all his poems did for Dryden. Case very slyly let people think he worked through Tom Saffold's departed spirit, and described himself as a "Spagyrick Physician." A story is told of this agreeable ruffian that he once dined with the great Rad-cliffe, physician to Queen Anne, and when Radcliffe gave the toast "Here is to all the fools, your patients, brother Case," came the retort, "Let me have all the fools and you are welcome to the rest of the practice.' One could imagine a similar conversation in this year of grace.

About the time of Case appeared the first quack to appear on the variety stage, one Dr. Pontaeus, who had a universal antidote "Orvietan" and a panacea for wounds, the "Green Salve." To prove the latter he would exhibit a large red-hot ladle of molten lead on the stage, into which his assistant plunged his hands and withdrew them bright red from burns; the Green Salve was applied and next day his hands were normal; only a privileged few knew that the ladle was painted red, the molten lead was mercury and the

burns vermilion powder.

Astrology and quackery were closely associated in the Middle Ages, although astrology now is greatly divorced from medicine and confined to political and matrimonial forecasts. Even today I am sometimes asked to operate on days when the stars are favourable, and I readily accede; it helps to spread the responsibility. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there were many famous astrologers. Lilly, Partridge, Sandford and others drove a tremendous trade for those who wanted prognostications of the future or cure of their diseases. A favourite device in those days of keen competition and poor communications was for the death of one to be announced by the others; famous writers would join in the fun, and Swift thus wrote an elegy on the death of the still-living Mr. Partridge, who as it appears combined astrology, shoe making and quackery:

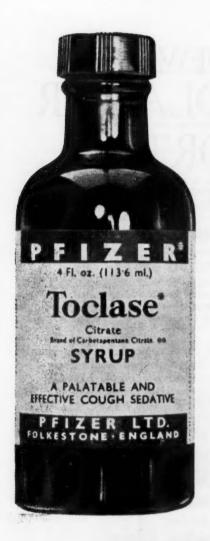
Here, five feet deep, lies on his back A cobler, star-monger and quack Who to the Stars in pure good will, Does to his best look upward still. Weep all you customers that use His pills, his almanacks or shoes, Step to his grave but once a week; This earth which bears his body's print, You'll find has so much virtue in't That I durst pawn my ears, 'twill tell, What e'er concerns you full as well, In physick, stolen goods or Love, As he himself could, when above.

Mountebanks were quack medicine vendors of the noisy, ostentatious type, who made amusing speeches extolling their cure and referring to the orthodoxy in appalling terms such as Tag-rag-Assifetide-Glisterpipe Doctors. Their speeches were made more entertaining by the antics of a clown called a Merry Andrew or Zany, and frequently a monkey or blasphemous parrot, was also a feature of the entertainment. A typical address of this most entertaining type of quack was that of one H. Hill, of Black-fryers:

See Sirs, See here (he cries), A Doctor rare, who travels much at home, here take my pills, I cure all Ills, past present and to come; The Cramp, The Stitch, The Squirt, The Itch, The Gout, The Stone, The Pox; The Mulligrubs, the Bonny Scrubs and all Pandora's Box. Thousands I have dissected, Thousands new erected, and such cures effected as none e'er can tell, let the Palsie shake ye, let the Chollick rack ye, let the Crinkums break ye, let the Murrain rack ye, let the Crinkums break ye, let the Murrain take ye; Take this and you are well. Come wits so keen, devou'd with spleen; come Beaus who sprained your backs, great Belly'd maids, old Foundered Jades, and pepper's vizard cracks. I soon remove the pains of Love, and cure the Love-sick maid; the Hot, the Cold, the Young, the Old, the Living and the Dead; I clear the Lass with wainscot Face and from Pimginets free, plump ladies red like Saracen's Head. with toaping Rattafla. This with a jirk cen's Head, with toaping Rattafia. This with a jirk will do your Work, and scour you o're and o're, Read, Judge and Try, and if you Die, never believe me more.

Charles II's reign was notorious for quacks of all kinds, because that King was rather partial to them, and living the strenuous life that he did he was always in need of some kind of medical attention, official or unofficial. One most egregious quack was Cornelious à Tilbourn, "Sworn Chyrurgeon to King Charles II," who sold an antidote for all poisons and would cut for stone in the "bladder of kidnies," the latter very doubtful; he sold artificial eyes and cured deafness (if curable). Later on he descended to the practice of oculist, taking off "Pearls Pins Webs, Cataracts, both white and black and skins of all kinds, and gives immediate sight to those that are turned stone blind." Later still, finding his practice waning and knowing how we British love medical foreigners, he changed his name to Tilborg, and, newly arrived from Hamburg, he threw his net as wide as he could, announcing himself a High German Physician or Doctor, Oculist, Chirurgeon and Rupture Master. With such a wide range of achievements, it was little wonder that he became privileged by William and Mary also.

(To be continued)



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Mr. E. F. Lipsham Honoured

Portrait Unveiled at Complimentary Dinner

On March 14 in Adelaide some 150 members of the Pharmaceutical Society in South Australia attended a complimentary dinner at the Largs Bay Pier Hotel in honour of their esteemed friend the Senior Lecturer,

Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. A. W. McGibbony, O.B.E., of Victoria, who, with Mr. Lipsham and others, was a foundation member of the Guild in Australia, graciously accepted the invi-tation from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia to attend this dinner and unveil a portrait in oils of Mr. Lipsham.

Members present witnessed also the presentation by the President, Mr. A. A. Russell, on their behalf, of a

hearing aid and radiogram to Mr. Lipsham.

The setting of the dinner added much to the atmosphere of the occasion, and the account of the function which follows indicates that it was indeed a memorable occasion for all those present and a fitting tribute to a man who has done so much to further the profession

of Pharmacy in Australia.
After the Loyal Toast had been suitably honoured, the Toastmaster, Mr. H. N. Flaherty, called upon the President to the propose the Toast to the Guest of Honour, Edward Francis Lipsham.

Toast to Mr. Lipsham

In submitting the toast, the President said: As President I have had the privilege of presiding over a state of dispers and auspicious occasions. I should say that this is undoubtedly the happiest occasion on which I have presided.

I am very pleased to see such a representative gathering of pharmacists, and I am also extremely pleased to welcome those from the country. Several have come long distances. For instance, Mr. Harry Salman, of Pinnaroo, has come down particularly to be at this function.

My pleasure is also heightened by the fact that we have with us a number of honoured guests. I refer, firstly, to Mr. A. W. McGibbony, who was the Foundation Federal President of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, and is at present a member of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

Also with us are four representatives of the University of Adelaide, namely, Professor D. O. Jordan, the Chairman of the Board of Studies in Pharmacy, Professor G. M. Badger (Organic Chemistry), Mr. V. A. Edgeloe, the Registrar, and Mr. Buchan, the present Secretary of the Board of Studies.

We are all glad that you are with us on this occasion. But what we are here for really is to do justice to this ceremony of the unveiling of the portrait of Mr. Lipsham, which your Council commissioned. The question comes—why should we commission the portrait of Mr. Lipsham? We felt, as members of the Council, that it is quite time that we recognised publicly the outstanding service which has been rendered to Pharmacy by our friend the Senior Lecturer.

It came as a shock to us to realise that we had taken

for granted, year by year and month by month, his presence around the Council table, and suddenly realised that this has been going on for 30 years. We felt something must be done. He has also spent 25 years in his capacity as lecturer in the Pharmacy Department, and I understand something like 28 years as a

member of the Pharmacy Board.

Now Mr. Lipsham: to you, Sir, might I say that this function and this portrait, is the way in which we hope in some measure to say "Thank you." We know that we cannot repay our indebtedness to you—that would not be possible—but we are trying to say in our own humble way "Thank you;" both for what has been done for us individually and for the pro-

fession of Pharmacy..
We all know Mr. Lipsham, some of us better than others, but what do we really know about him? We know all about Lipsham the institution, but what do

we know about Lipsham the man? Well, let me tell you something. He is not a South Well, let me tell you something. He is not a South Australian. He was born in Victoria. He came to us at an early age, so we cannot hold his beginnings against him! Before being apprenticed to Mr. E. F. Gryst, he had started work in the laboratories of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. In 1914 he was awarded a Gold Medal. It was won, not when he qualified, as it is today, but during the course.

In 1915 he enlisted in the A.I.F. and went overseas. He saw service on Lemnos Island in the Gallipoli campaign: during 1916 they woke up that he wasn't

campaign; during 1916 they woke up that he wasn't qualified and sent him back to Australia to do so. In 1916 he qualified and returned overseas, rising in rank to Staff-Sergeant, and he continued his overseas service in England, France and Belgium. He returned home in 1919, was discharged and went to work as a reliever at various pharmacies. During 1920 he opened his own pharmacy in the seaside country village of Brighton.

In 1926 there was a vacancy on the Council: he was invited to fill that vacancy and he has been there continuously ever since. A year or so later he was elected to the Pharmacy Board, a position he still holds. More years went by and we wanted a lecturer, so in 1931 it was decided that Mr. Lipsham should try his hand at lecturing on a part-time basis. In 1932 he was appointed lecturer by the University.

This is not the first time that honours have been bestowed upon Mr. Lipsham by this or the other States. About 1938, the Council of this body decided that he be appointed an Honorary Life Member. This wasn't the first time that an Honorary Membership had been given to him. In 1935 the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia decided to bestow upon him the first Honorary Life Membership of that body, in recognition of his services as a member of their Federal Council in the early formative years. He is also an Honorary Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, and an Honorary Fellow

of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

He has many friends, not only in this State but throughout Australia, as evidenced by the many documents to which our Toastmaster made reference earlier. I am not proposing to read all of these Interstate messages, but would like to pick a few items from them to give you an idea of just in what high regard this man that we have taken for granted for so long is held Interstate. First, let me say that there are a number of telegrams. Professor Macbeth is away on Kangaroo Island, unable to get back for this function, but he did convey his thoughts: "Deeply regret absence tonight, sincere regards good wishes for very happy evening,

Professor Macbeth."
(The President read extracts from numerous letters and telegrams from within South Australia. He also made special reference to those from Interstate friends, in particular from Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite, A. T. S. Sissons, A. W. Callister, Eric Scott, K. G. Attivill, F. C. Kent, all of Victoria; D. Crisp, F. Holmes, J. Gould, of Tasmania; G. Jewkes, of Canberra; S. Greig, of Queensland; F. W. Avenell, T. D. H. Allan, J. Porteous, of Western Australia; and L. W. Smith and D. Ramsay, of New South Wales.)

This brings us to the stage when I think we can well hand over to Mr. McGibbony so that he may unveil the portrait before I have the pleasure of submitting to you the toast.

Unveiling of the Portrait

Mr. A. W. McGibbony said: First of all, just a remark to thank you for the kind invitation to be present tonight at this very fine function, and for the honour which was conferred upon me in asking me to unveil this portrait.

I now want to say how delighted I was to learn that a portrait of my old friend, Ted, was to be hung in a place of honour in the building where he has given from his extensive knowledge to the students of Pharmacy for so many years. It is a very fitting tribute and also a well merited one to a man who has given up the greatest part of 30 odd years of his adult life to the interest and service of his fellows.

It has been my good fortune to know Mr. Lipsham for those 30 years, for it was immediately after the conference of the Australian Pharmaceutical Association in Perth in 1926 that I received my first letter from him, a communication consisting mainly of questions and written in green ink. I have received those communications often since.

A second capacity soon came to my notice, and that was his being able to get things done quickly.

That was the time of the Bruce-Page Government. The then President of the Pharmaceutical Association, the late Fred Gulley, had been for-

Gulley, had been fortunate enough to get some inside information. He
therefore arranged a conference of the various State
Executives in Australia to consider what should be
done. That meeting was so concerned that I was asked
to undertake the task of organising the master pharmacists of Australia and have them register as a Guild
as quickly as possible. To do that it was necessary
for me to obtain at least 100 signed forms of membership from more than one State. I immediately got in
touch with Mr. Lipsham, explained the position to him,
and so got the allocation of registrations lodged in 10
days. I found that speed of action was quite characterestic of Ted.

However, it was not until the first meeting of the Federal Committee of the Guild in 1928 that I found the real Lipsham. The first few days of the conference were taken up in the consideration of the Constitution and Rules of the new Guild. We had as the Brisbane representative a chap named Bob Park, who was regarded as being something in the nature of a bush lawyer. It was not long before he and Ted came to grips and I had to act as referee. Ted won part one of that contest.

At two special policy meetings in 1929 we found Ted had three opponents (the Queensland, Western Australian and Tasmanian representatives). FitzGerald, of Tasmania, a quick, clear thinker, took a sheer delight in trying to find a weakness in Ted's comments. I

remember well one occasion when he turned to me and said, "Gee, boss, ain't he just a Tiger," and so he has been "Tiger Ted" ever since.

Perhaps stage I should point out to you that never at any time do I think that Ted Lipsham has been given the full credit for the work that he did durthose difficult, ing formative years of the Guild; whilst I was the architect, he undoubtedly was master builder of that organisation. Because of the very fine fighting quality that he pos-sesses, he was mainly responsible for foundations of the the Guild, and so making it possible to be as effective as it is today. Strangely enough, this is the first time I have been able publicly to express my gratitude to Ted for his wonderful loyalty and support during those early years.

When Ted transferred his affections to the University to engage in the formation of a new course of study, he had the gifts that I have just mentioned and perhaps quite a number

watched the progress and the development of the course of studies here in Adelaide. Many would say that the standard that you have here is the highest in Australia. I have had over 50 years' practical experience in Pharmacy, and I think I am qualified to say that I have some knowledge of what is required of a man in order that he may be in a position to give an adequate and efficient service to the public. You here in South Australia are to be congratulated on having a man who steered a course which was quite unorthodox as compared with the course adopted elsewhere. We feel that he has built up the quality of the students and of the pharmacists you are getting here today. There-



An impression of the portrait.

fore, I say quite frankly if in the future you do have to change, that you follow the main road that he has

paved.

With the hope that this portrait may inspire the future pharmacists of this State to follow the manner in which Mr. Lipsham has striven to place Pharmacy on a higher plane than it has ever been before, I have much pleasure in unveiling this portrait. (Applause.)

Thanks to University

The President: Now that the portrait has been unveiled, before submitting the toast I would like to thank the Council of the University for graciously granting us permission to place this portrait alongside the one of Professor Macbeth in Room 202 of the Darling Building.

I would like now to express the hope that Mr. Lipsham will be granted the health to continue in the capacity of Senior Lecturer, and that he may continue to find pleasure in carrying on his many pharmaceutical

activities.

Ladies and gentlemen: I ask you to rise and drink to the man who has become an institution, to the Lecturer, to the Councillor and to the friend, I give you the toast, Edward Francis Lipsham. (The toast was honoured enthusiastically.)

Some Tributes

Mr. K. S. Porter: I count it a great privilege as President of the Pharmacy Board to extend to Mr. Lipsham, on behalf of all pharmacists, sincere congratulations on the honour which has been conferred

on him at this gathering here tonight.

Mr. Lipsham has been a member of the Board ever since he was first elected in 1928. During that time he served a period as President. It is indeed a great personal tribute to him that so many have contributed to make this historic occasion possible. It shows the great esteem in which he is held by all who have passed through his hands. It must bring to you, Ted, a sense of great pride, and also a feeling of intense satisfaction that can only come when a man has done a wonderful job and that job has been acknowledged.

We all know Mr. Lipsham and his faults and charac-ristics. We know him for his activity, his personteristics. ality, his forceful and very determined approach to all problems which have been set for him. You will realise, as you look at the portrait which has been unveiled tonight, how truly it depicts the man pre-

sented there.

Twenty years ago (and I know he will forgive me when I say he was really in his prime), I was one of his fortunate students, and we really had something

I do not think there were many who ventured into his den, but most of us who did venture went with some nervousness. To my knowledge there were only two people who were not nervous. One was our worthy President, Mr. Russell, and the other Mary Croft, in her first year, first term, who had the courage to go along, bang on the door, and announce that she had "only come in to see how you are getting on, Mr. Lipsham!"

Mr. Lipsham, as has already been indicated, works very hard for Pharmacy. He works while you work, he works when you are playing, he works when many of you are sleeping. I don't think it is possible to assess the contribution which this man has made to the profession of Pharmacy. A lot of work which he has done bears his name, but as in all organisations, there is spade work, and he has done a lot which does not come out actually to his direct credit. It has been said, and it is very true, that he has quite a capacity for making bullets for other people to fire.

I would like personally to acknowledge the great help that he has been to me ever since I entered official Pharmacy. He talked me into official Pharmacy, and I can honestly say that there is no greater single factor that keeps me in official Pharmacy.

In looking to the years ahead I can say that we look forward to the many attainments which he will give to Pharmacy in this State. I know that we can count on and will look for his continued help and guidance.
I would like to conclude with just four words, "Thank you, Mr. Lipsham."

Professor D. O. Jordan said: I am very much aware this evening that I am a new boy amongst the present company. I have known Mr. Lipsham for a mere two years, whereas most of you can claim a much longer

In the two years that I have known Mr. Lipsham—he always calls me "Sir"—"Please, Sir, can I come and see you?"—I have learnt something of his character. It is quite clear that he has built up in South Australia a Pharmacy Department which is unique in Australia, and that his whole heart and soul is in his work. am sure that his every waking thought is concerned with his Department and with the teaching of Pharmacy. I am tempted to say that he eats, drinks and sleeps it.

Now to be more serious for a few moments. He is a member of that passing type of lecturer, a person who not only loves his subject but also his students. Mr. Lipsham knows all his students-he knows more than that—he knows their family history, their troubles, their girl friends and their boy friends. I know because

he has told me about them.

During his quarter of a century of association with the University of Adelaide he has built up a course and a Department which forms a fundamental part of the development of the profession of Pharmacy in South Australia. He has thereby made a contribution to the Australia. He has thereby indee a contribution to the teaching of Pharmacy throughout the British Commonwealth. Throughout most of this time he was greatly rencouraged by my predecessor, Professor A. K. Macbeth.
Theirs was a perfect team, combining Mr. Lipsham's punch and determination and Professor Macbeth's

shrewdness and judgment.

I feel tempted to compare Mr. Lipsham with that great mediaeval alchemist, Paracelsus, who was a pioneer in the introduction of chemicals into the practice of Pharmacy of that day. In a like way Mr. Lipsham has pioneered the introduction of new techniques and new methods both into Pharmacy and the teaching of Pharmacy. In one important way, however, Mr. Lipsham macy. In one important way, however, Mr. Lipsham differs from Paracelsus. The students of Paracelsus, lacking the master's genius but none of his enthusiasm, made such havoc in Paris by the indiscriminate prescription of new medicines that they had to be strained. On the contrary, Mr. Lipsham has passed on to his students his genius, his skill and his enthusiasm, and the high quality of South Australian pharmacists today is a fitting tribute to his work.

In many ways Mr. Lipsham has clearly shown that he is a teacher, a head of a Department and a pharmacist of rarity. I and my colleagues from the University join with you all in paying tribute to him.

(Applause.)

Mr. H. G. Collyer said: As the President of the State Branch Committee of the Guild I am very glad this evening to have the duty of congratulating our guest

on his further honour.
Our Guild has already honoured Mr. Lipsham by Our Guild has already nonoured Mr. Lipsham by making him our first Life Member. Personally I am very pleased to be able to give these congratulations because Mr. Lipsham, with that grand old man of Pharmacy, Mr. McGibbony, were among the founders of the Guild, and because he has taken such a prominent part in forwarding the interests of Pharmacy throughout the Commonwealth of Australia.

Passonally I came in contact with the name of Lipsham of Lipsham and the contact with the name of Lipsham contact with the name of Lipsha

Personally I came in contact with the name of Lipsham well over 30 years ago. I first came in contact with his father when he was the Manager of F. H. Faulding & Co., when I went, as a young lad fresh from school, to work in that organisation. I well remember this old chap coming out of his office, his hands under-



Mr. A. W. McGibbony unveiling the Portrait.



Mr. H. N. Flatherty, Toastmaster.



Professor D. O. Jordan at microphone; Mr. H. C. Martin seated.



Left to right: Messrs. R. G. Chesney, K. C. Netting, D. J. Penhall and C. A. Edwards.



The President, Mr. A. A. Russell, presenting the gifts to Mr. E. F. Lipsham.



Mr. A. G. Trummer



Mr. K. S. Porter



Mr. H. G. Collyer

neath his coat-tails, shouting, "Boy! Boy!" The same personality has persisted in the son. When I went to work for a year or so at his Brighton Pharmacy while studying for my "final" I received a lot of help from him, and I well remember that he too showed that same dynamic personality.

I am very pleased to see your three apprentices, Les. Arbon, Harry Salmon and Jack Woollard, present this evening, and now on behalf of the State Branch of the Guild in S.A., I offer you our congratulations on

the honour you have received.

Mr. A. G. Trummer said: It is very hard to express our feelings and put them into words. Therefore, my

speech is not an easy one.

I stand in front of you, a man who has lost everything in his life, even his profession. But there are always possibilities to find a way out of these troubles. So we New Australians started again to study. time in Adelaide.

Speaking on behalf of these New Australian pharmacists, I would like to thank you for everything you have done for us. It is not only that you have been our lecturer at the University, but much more. Your friendliness, your understanding and your help for us was the factor that helped to bridge all the difficulties

Without you, the Pharmacy course in South Australia would hardly have been on that high level it is now, and without you, our work at the University would

have been many, many times harder.

On behalf of the New Australian pharmacists may I express our deepest gratitude for all you have done for us, and your name won't only be on the first place of South Australia Pharmacy, but deep in our hearts. (Applause.)

Presentation by the President

Ladies and Gentlemen: This is possibly the most pleasant part of the evening, in which we have to present our guest some token of tonight's proceedings. This portrait remains the property of our Society: the honour of having it done remains his. To give some lasting memento of this occasion we have purchased this S.T.C. Hi-Fi radiogram which we hope will give him and Mrs. Lipsham a lot of pleasure: we understand that music has been more or less a closed book, owing to his deafness, and we are hoping that in this small box might be the answer to that problem. Here I hold the latest Swiss Madrigal hearing aid. It is hoped that this instrument will bring a lot of additional hearing to him, and we hope that he will get much pleasure from the Nikola records which we have provided. We are hopeful that in the future when he hears this radiogram being played in his home he will remember with pleasure this evening which we have arranged for him. Inside the case it is inscribed, "To E. F. Lipsham Esquire. A tribute from Pharmaceutical Chemists of S.A."—on whose behalf, Sir, I have much

pleasure in making this dual presentation. (Applause.)
In calling on Mr. Lipsham to respond, the Toastmaster, Mr. H. N. Flaherty, who had very capably handled the dinner and the introduction of the speakers, said he wished to convey to Mr. Lipsham sincere thanks both personally and on behalf of other ex-servicemen and women who had passed through the course. He added that the consideration and help they had been given had been appreciated and would not be forgotten.

Mr. Lipsham's Response

As Mr. Lipsham rose to respond the members rose spontaneously and gave prolonged applause, then three

Mr. Lipsham said: Mr. President, representatives of the University who are present, Mr. Toastmaster, all

of you my very good friends-

Mr. Russell has made some remarks tonight in a somewhat hurried and limited manner, but I think he has expressed the overall position that I have possibly

given something to the calling. However, the value of those words rests back in the fact that they have been enunciated by a man who himself gives. Not all of you know the work which Alan Russell puts in on behalf of the calling whilst he is conducting his pharmacy, and on your behalf I would like to express to him our appreciation of it. It is a work which is of very great value. (Applause.)

Coming now to my friend Mr. McGibbony—well in 1927 we met—and—1957 we meet again.

His ideals have been the basis on which the Guild has been built. The Guild is the envy of British Pharmacy in all countries where the British language His idealism has forced it into operation. That idealism rests back on two cardinal principles. They are, that Britishers will not tolerate lack of liberty in the individual, and that they shall be not licensed and shall not be paid servants.

That ideal was brought forward originally as an allembracing Guild-Masters, Apprentices, Assistants and everybody within its calling. Unfortunately that ideal could not be carried out, but the Guild has grown and grown and become the envy of British Pharmacy wher-

ever English is spoken.

Coming now to the portrait, I would like to say that Mrs. Erns and myself conspired to make this portrait just as different as we possibly could from that of Professor Macbeth. However, both are quite good likenesses of the individuals concerned. I like it, and what I think you will all agree is of more importance, even

Mum likes it. (Laughter.)

Coming now to Mr. Porter. I would like to thank him, on your behalf, for the work which he is doing. It is not realised that this man is entering on his fourth period as President of the Board. The Board Presidency is of three years. I can say to you that the office of Board President in this State is an exceedingly onerous one. On Sunday afternoon last, a gentleman visited me, and in discussing tonight's function he made this remark and I commend it to you, "Yes, Mr. Porter, the white man of S.A. Pharmacy." (Applause.)

Of Professor Jordan, I can say to you that I have received from the successor of Professor Macbeth the utmost personal consideration. He has given the same consideration to the students. On behalf of some of the past students present here tonight and a good many of the future, I would like to say "Thank you" to him.

(Applause.)

In the subdivision in the professorships of Chemistry. Professor Badger has taken on the responsibility of the Organic side. I only have to walk upstairs, place the case before him, and it will receive the utmost help that anybody could possibly wish for. should like to thank you for that help. Professor, I

Just in passing a word or two must be said about Professor Sir Mark Mitchell, whose room is next door to mine. Professor Mitchell's father, Sir William Mitchell, was Vice-Chancellor and Chancellor in the early years of my lectureship. On the one or two occasions when he came into the Department, just to see how I was getting along, it was exceedingly encouraging to a man rather battling against the unknown, not knowing where I was going. In his son, Sir Mark Mitchell, there is the similar characteristic of willingness to advise wherever necessary.

I must now touch on the position of the administrative staff of the University of Adelaide, of which we have two representatives here tonight. I have by Mr. Bampton, and then in turn, Mr. Edgeloe. There have also been Mr. Wesley Smith, Mr. Wallis and Mr. Buchan, with whom in particular I have had something

to do.

Coming now to Mr. Collyer. Mr. Collyer walked into my shop the year after he got his Gold Medal, and wanted me to coach him for his final examination. Well, the next contact with him was when I was forced to give up retail and Mr. Collyer took over my business. Again, only in 1952, Mr. Collyer made a very valuable suggestion which has contributed greatly to the success of the present system. We were in conference trying to find a scheme to increase the lecture time. Bert said across the table to me, "What about if you have full half days, Ted?" "No good. Give me full days and I can do some good." That is where full days of academic training came from; they came from Mr. Collyer. (Applause.)

When I heard Mr. Trummer had asked to be allowed to speak tonight I was very deeply touched. It has been my privilege to try to help along the path eight or nine of these European pharmacists. They find the going very hard indeed. Australian Pharmacy is a very strange sort of a creature to them. It is strange first of all in the complexities of the weights and measures used; also it is strange in respect to the way it is conducted. Believe me, ladies and gentlemen, I can only say that the statements of Mr. Trummer that I have been able to help him and his fellows have been rather a high spot in tonight's gathering. Thank you, Mr. Trummer.

Now I have had many deaf-aids. (At this stage, Mr. Lipsham showed and described some of his old deaf-aids and extolled the virtues of the new one which had been just given to him.) You can understand that I am going to have a tremendous amount of value from this aid, which is not possibly obtained any other way, and I thank you very greatly.

For the radiogram, I can only hope that the words of the President will come true; possibly I am not too old now to learn something of the tone of music. It will be something new in the home and will therefore be very greatly appreciated by my wife. I thank you very much for these wonderful gifts.

Now if I may for a few minutes just look back down through the arches of the years as they go far, far away from me.

We have in 1928 first of all the arrival of Professor Macbeth and the pitching of a spanner into the pharmaceutical education works, and then the bringing it out again with an organised course. We have in 1931 the first practical class in dispensing held in the wooden building now "The Hut." We have Les. Arbon and Lloyd Miller, my two apprentices, working in the Brighton Pharmacy putting together the practical work. To those men, married men today with children, I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of their spade work.

Then we have Professor Macbeth taking up the question of Dangerous Drugs and Poison Legislation, and so providing us with the foundation on which South Australian Pharmacy has been built.

The year 1933 brought us the Diploma of Pharmacy, with one man, George MacRae of Berri, getting the qualifications for that particular year.

Then we get Jack Woollard and Harry Salman, my other two apprentices, coming in and helping and developing the course still further. To them I express my appreciation. We then come to the stage where I was dependent on students for help, and the names which stand out in that respect are those of Eric Thompson and Clarrie Newson.

Next we move over to the Darling Building in 1940. The course expands, and we have the introduction of our worthy friend A. E. Bowey, and this last year R. A. Anderson, coming along and pushing the barrow.

By this time the years have gone along and I am around to training the children of pharmacists that I trained in the early years. I would like now to look at one or two points of policy which have dictated the position. The Board and Council have always taken the stand that the control of education should be on the basis of the retailer constituting 90 per cent. of the calling. Most of you know, possibly to your sorrow,

that it has been my own personal policy to train well beyond the standard of examination, so that when the unexpected walked into your pharmacy you would not be disconcerted. Then we have the point that loyalty to the University can only spring from the recognition of training achieved, and in particular, the willingness to take notice of the fact that Pharmacy includes both professional and trading activities. That is the basis of our professional loyalty in this State. We lack that which is available to other groups. We lack possibility of refusal of co-operation. We lack ability to put financial sanctions on to the unruly. Consequently we can only build our loyalty on a basis of an educational system which provides a satisfied customer, namely the Associate which it turns out.

It has been my privilege, and I use privilege in its full meaning, to train most of you under a unique system. It has grown up in this State because of the aggregation of population around the capital. The University owes a duty to the State as a whole. Pharmacy owes a more personal duty to the individual client in the immediate vicinity of the pharmacy, and so we have the position that the public, in my opinion, are best served by the duel system or control and organisation existent in this State, which dates back to 1893. We are today reaping the benefit of the foresight of the then Registrar of the University, namely Mr. Hodge, a man who gave many years of service to the University. The fact of working in this unique atmosphere must have been a spur to my various efforts. I take this opportunity to express appreciation for this great privilege.

Our strength in Pharmacy rests on two points. It is your interest as Associates in the academic institution which constitutes its major strength. Any faculty or group within the University depends upon the loyalty of the people it turns out. The second point of the S.A. education is our concurrent system of training. You don't set to work to train a group of physiotherapists and give them rubber dolls to learn massage. You don't turn out medical practitioners without much contact with the human body. You don't take dental students and teach them to drill holes in dead men's teeth; hence our unique system in Pharmacy, providing us with a convenient system which puts some reality into what is our life work, namely dispensing. It is impossible to instil into students responsibility to the patient if you try to teach him dispensing where he knows his products are going down the sink. He has got to have reality alongside academic training for it to be of any use.

Now what of the future? We are not idle or resting on our laurels. We are at the present time hopeful of introducing a degree for Pharmacy for the few who wish to go on into fields other than retail. I give you my promise that while I have a voice every effort will be made that any degree for Pharmacy will be a degree for Pharmacy and not a pale replica of a Bachelor of Science. I set my face against a Bachelor of Pharmacy which is a camouflaged B.Sc. I am sure that I have the support of both of the principal Professors for such a scheme.

Our Pharmacy Board is not idle either. We are at the present time actively exploring avenues of making the system of practical experience more effective. I am going to try in the near future to induce the Commonwealth Offices to float a Pharmacy/Economics Scholarship. The idea comes from U.S.A. that the teacher of the future must come from within Pharmacy. We badly need teachers in subjects other than science.

Now a final message for you as retailers. You must say what you want. The position exists at the moment that there are 14 positions on the Board and Council. Of those no less than six are held by non-retailers. That means that 40 per cent. of the positions are held by 10 per cent. of the calling. That is too many, and

I say now I do not propose to nominate again for Council; there is room for a retailer in my seat.

It is fatal to leave developments to armchair experts. You, the men and women in the field, are the experts, and you must say what you want. Education must advance and must always be in advance of practice. What do you need as pharmacists? You want a reliever to do a decent job, one who is competent to work in your absence. You don't want the class of graduate coming from a number of Pharmacy schools today—one who is so ignorant of his job in the pharmacy itself that he stops in the dispensary and refuses to go out and meet the public. Similarly, you want apprentices, sons or daughters, trained in the possibility that psychological medicine of the future will play a more important part in the practice of Pharmacy than today. That change will come. Then the introduction of more and more economics is needed so that difficulties of conducting a pharmacy will become less onerous. Similarly, more Humanities. You need to maintain the system of concurrent training. If it is necessary at some future date you can divide training into two parts. No. 1, where a man reaches the stage of registered assistant able to carry on in a pharmacy, but not to own or manage one. The requirements for these two higher attainments should include another course of training.

Thank you again for the honour that you have done me. I would like you to take home this thought: That as far as I am concerned the small pharmacist conducting his own business (and particularly in the country areas) is in my opinion the salt of the pharmaceutical earth, and as such has always received my first con-

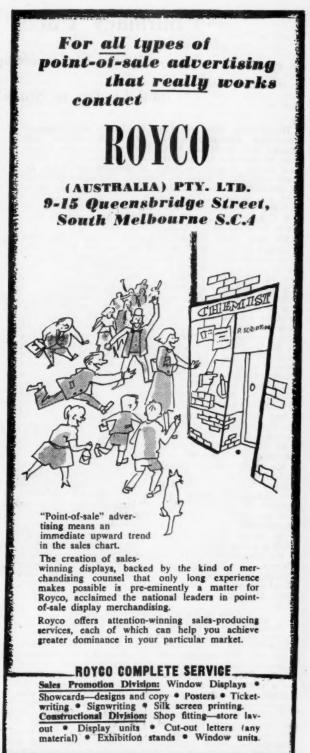
sideration.

The Pharmacy Department in the University of Adelaide can only carry on while fed by you from the field. You must send in the difficult and odd B; that is essential. The contact with the outside world is necessary. You all know the horrible things given you in class and examinations. When you protest I give you either of two answers—it is from a pharmacy and therefore genuine; or it is good medicine for mother-in-law." (Laughter and prolonged applause and cheers.)

The evening closed at a very late hour with the playing of the National Anthem on a record in the gift radiogram, thus providing the full three verses and also a very fitting climax. Members individually took their farewell of the President and the Guest of Honour by shaking hands as they left the dining room.

EFFECT OF CORTISONE ON BLOOD

T. Nicol and D. L. J. Bilbey. (Nature, 1956, 177, 524.) The phagocytic activity of the reticulo-endothelial system is depressed during the first two weeks of cortisone treatment, activity returning to normal levels during the third and fourth weeks of treatment. Changes have now been shown to occur in the blood from guinea-pigs given 10 mg. cortisone daily by intramuscular injection for five weeks. Blood was removed by heart puncture before the start of treatment and thereafter at the end of each week. Blood films were stained with Giemsa stain. During the first two weeks of treatment the degree of polychromasia and anisocytosis increased above normal levels. At the end of the second week immature red cells were present in greater numbers, although the red-cell count remained unaltered; the haemoglobin-level fell from 31 to 70 per cent. The total leucocyte count dropped below normal during the first three weeks of treatment, but rose above normal during the fourth and fifth. The differential white-cell count showed a sustained fall in lymphocytes during cortisone administration; pseudo-eosinophils on the other hand gradually increased in numbers.—J. Pharm. Pharmacol., 1956, 10, 810.



Pharmacy Faces Big Challenges

Mission of Departing Pfeiffer Scholars

Guild Leaders to Study U.S.A. Supermarkets

Noteworthy speeches about the future and scope of pharmacy scholarships, and an announcement that Messrs. Eric Scott and R. G. Ross will visit the U.S.A. soon to examine the supermarket problem, were made at a dinner at Menzies Hotel, Melbourne, on March 28. Host was Mr. William B. Howard, Managing Director of Warner-Lambert Pty. Ltd., Australia, and the occasion was a farewell to Messrs. R. A. Anderson (S.A.) and Barry Brown (N.S.W.), who will leave shortly for the U.S.A. to take up the Pfeiffer scholarships they were awarded last year.

Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Guild, who presided, said: "The object of the Pfeiffer Scholarship is to encourage a better than average student to apply for it and visit the U.S.A. Mr. Frank Bedford is the first of the three Pfeiffer Scholars to leave Australia. He has made a very good impression and appears to have met every pharmacy leader in the U.S.A. He is due to speak in Washington this week, and he is due back in Australia in July. Because Barry Brown and Ron Anderson both wish to go this year, we sought and obtained the permission of the Pfeiffer Foundation to let them do so, instead of one this year and the other next year. Mr. Anderson will study the academic side of pharmacy and Barry Brown is a free lance. There remains the enigmatic fourth scholarship. This experiment by the Pfeiffer Foundation has been stimulating. We hope the Foundation will see fit to make it a scholarship in perpetuity."

Mr. Scott announced that the Federal Executive of the Guild had agreed that he and the Federal merchandising manager, Mr. R. G. Ross, should visit the U.S.A. later this year to investigate the probable effects of supermarkets upon retail pharmacy in Australia.

Mr. Scott added: "When Mr. Ross and I are in the U.S.A. we hope to see something of the Pfeiffer Foundation. Only by seeing the changes in Britain and the U.S.A. can we hope to keep ahead of our competition in Australia. In Frank Bedford, Ron Anderson and Barry Brown we have three outstanding students." (Applause.)

Mr. Scott presented Mr. Anderson and Mr. Brown with a nylon shirt each from the Federal Council.

Mr. Howard congratulated the Guild and its advisers, Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite, the Dean of the Victorian College of Pharmacy (Mr. A. T. S. Sissons) and Mr. Nigel Manning, a member of the College lectorial staff, upon the excellent selection for the Pfeiffer Scholarship.

Need to Raise Education Standards

Mr. Howard presented travelling bags to Mr. Anderson and Mr. Barry Brown. Mr. Howard continued: "The Pfeiffer Foundation grants are a modest contribution to the advancement of pharmacy in Australia—modest in the sense that they represent only a small fraction of what is needed. To strengthen pharmacy as a profession, the educational standards should be raised. Scholastically, it must attract young men who see something more than a future in retail pharmacy, otherwise the entire character of the profession will slowly but surely be down-graded. In Warners at Sydney we have a number of chemists, but only one pharmacist, being fortunate in having a man who is both. He is with us tonight, and in serving our business he uses his pharmacy more than his chemistry.

We would like more pharmacists, but it is practically impossible to employ any who are suitable from the ranks of those available.

"Recently in New York," Mr. Howard went on, "representatives of all segments of the pharmaceutical field gathered at a symposium to explain the need for a varied pharmaceutical curriculum, as proposed in the Bobst-Columbia Plan, so called in recognition of Elmer H. Bobst, Chairman of Warner-Lambert, who inspired the project. It is the result of the work of some hundred persons. At Columbia University in New York, the five-year pharmacy course requirements will go into effect in 1960, and the Plan proposes that all Columbia pharmacy students be given a three-year general pharmacy curriculum, to be followed by two years of studying another chosen field. Elective curricula would be in practising pharmacy, medical detailing, pharmaceutical research, pharmaceutical production, pharmaceutical control, hospital pharmacy and pharmacy-medical technology. An eighth course leading to a bachelor of science degree in medical technology would cover only four years. Leo Roon, Vice-President of the Columbia College Board of Trustees, in outlining the Plan, explained that it is based upon views as to the educational needs of the pharmacist of the future.

Pharmacy Must Hold Business

"You probably could expect me to support an educational and training plan inspired by Mr. Bobst, but I am sure that all will be impressed by the fact that he started in retail pharmacy and, having risen to one of the top positions in the pharmaceutical industry, he is sincerely interested in seeing others of his profession progress beyond present limitations. Admittedly, there are business advantages in the present system for those who are already in pharmacy, and it is not easy to give up these advantages, but those in Australian pharmacy now should make all necessary sacrifice for the ultimate improvement of their profession. Retail pharmacy must be prepared to hold business against all competition on the strength of merit without benefit of laws or regulations which may not in years ahead be as favourable as they are today. Such problems must be dealt with as soon as possible but, in the long view, the most pronounced features of pharmacy's progress are dependent upon the standards of education and expansion of opportunities to attract the superior type of student." (Applause.)

Mr. Sissons said: "For a variety of reasons, the meeting in Sydney which said farewell to Frank Bedford, and this meeting to say farewell to the New South Wales and South Australian representatives are very memorable meetings in the progress of pharmacy in Australia. They underline very deeply the unity beneath pharmacy which is vitally necessary for its progress in Australia. It is the way in which Great Britain and America face the future that is going to matter to those of us who observe it by means of the Pfeiffer Scholarship and similar opportunities. It is of the first importance that the junior partner (Australia) should be informed of what is moving in the older and more experienced parts of this confederation. These three men are ambassadors, not only for pharmacy but for our country. The contribution will be partly a

contribution of an all-over view of how Britain, the U.S.A. and Australia will combine to meet the future."

Mr. Sissons continued: "I hear very favourable reports of what Bedford is doing in the U.S.A. He represents the man of business and the practising side of pharmacy. I think it will be invaluable to Australian pharmacy to have new and different people going oversea.

"At the moment the teachers are very happy that two representatives of the teaching and research element in pharmacy are going as the recipients of this award. The United States has a tremendous amount

Claims of Older Teachers

Mr. Sissons was warmly applauded when he said, "Perhaps there would be a place to take for the older teachers. There is a great deal of evidence to show in other professions that the growth of this idea of sending representative people in all grades and all sections of professional activity is one of the important features of modern education. With what open hands pharmacy will welcome the assistance of important associations such as you represent, Mr. Howard, to help us in the endeavour that what is our birthright is not bypassed to other hands."



Pfeiffer scholars Ron Anderson (left) and Barry Brown (right) with Mr. William B. Howard, Managing Director of Warner-Lambert Pty. Ltd. (second from right) and Mr. Eric Scott, Guild Federal President, during the farewell dinner given by Mr. Howard at Menzies Hotel on March 28, 1957.

to offer to the young researcher in pharmacy. I am confident that we will continue to hear very good accounts of the work Anderson and Brown will do. When they come back, and what they have gleaned is distributed to the younger generation, I am sure we will feel happy about the institution of these scholarships. I like to see a scholarship that would take some of our people from the hospitals of Australia. I would like to see a scholarship extended to some of the people in charge of our associations in Australian pharmacy. I am sure there is much that could be learned over there that is essential to some of the problems that we are tackling here."

Mr. Sissons added that Mr. Howard had hit the nail right on the head in his references to the need for higher educational standards to protect the birthright of the pharmaceutical profession.

Mr. Howard said that the men who are today carrying the load and undertaking the responsibility of educating the young pharmacists should be given an opportunity of expanding their experience. Australia had made a valuable contribution to the Pfeiffer Foundation. (Applause.) Australia as much as any other should be entitled to the consideration of the Pfeiffer Foundation. With Mr. Sissons, he would like to see not only the young scholars, but also our older teachers, have the

opportunity to advance their experience and knowledge

of foreign operations, to bring back to Australia for the advancement of their profession here.

The Guild Federal Treasurer, Mr. Walter Cotterell, of South Australia, introducing Mr. Anderson, said, "I pay tribute to the Pfeiffer Trust. We appreciate the action of the Foundation. We have a 'new' continued and were harmy to receive this consideration. tinent and we are happy to receive this consideration from the 'older' one." He continued: "Warner-Lambert is carrying out a great tradition established by the Pfeiffer Foundation. Warner-Lamberts, Bristol-Myers and Parke, Davis have offered a contribution to send Mr. Scott and Mr. Ross to America to study the latest trend of the invasion of the supermarkets. Australian pharmacy is cohesive; the challenge of the supermarkets is something we must be prepared to resist."

After recalling Mr. Ron Anderson's scholastic career, Mr. Cotterell mentioned that he had been an outstanding success as President of Section "O" at the recent science congress in New Zealand.

In William Warner's Footsteps

Mr. Anderson thanked the donors of the scholarship. "With them," he said, "we link the names of Mr. William Howard of Warner-Lambert, the Guild, and particularly Mr. Eric Scott, who first undertook and made these negotiations possible. I will go to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science—it was there that William Warner graduated about 100 years ago. I will look mainly at their teaching of pharmaceutics and pharmaceutical science generally.

iate all the nice things that have been said tonight. I hope I will not let you down." (Applause.)

The President of the New South Wales branch of the Guild (Mr. L. W. Smith) said: "I have known Barry Brown's mother and father for many years. It is indeed a very great pleasure to introduce him tonight. He is aged 23 years. The Americans will be proud of him. He has obtained his B.Sc. and M.Sc. and has three years teaching experience at Sydney University. In Barry you have a very modest young Australian who will be able to stand up and speak correctly. He and Ron Anderson are going to a country where there are 166,000,000 people. I hope they can both speak Spanish, because the American Pharmacopoeia is written in English and in Spanish. (Laughter.) All the scholars will bring back material of very great value to Australia. I wish Mr. Anderson and Mr. Brown Godspeed.'

Mr. Barry Brown said: "I will keep my remarks in English and not in Spanish. (Laughter.) It is not so very long ago that the idea of an Australian pharmacist going to the U.S.A. was unheard of. I express my thanks to the Pfeiffer Foundation and Mr. Scott and Mr. Howard for the part they have played. I will work in New York for 10 months at the Sloane-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research; one of the directors is Mr. Elmer Bobst, Chairman of the Board of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. of U.S.A. and head of the Pfeiffer Foundation.

"I have spent all my time at the Sydney University. Dr. S. E. Wright, who has just returned from the U.S.A., said that pharmaceutical interests in Australia did not do a great deal of research compared with other countries like Switzerland, Belgium and Canada, with populations somewhat similar to ours, in which important general and scientific work is turned out. There is not one university teaching institution which will offer degree courses that will enable the student today to do the post-graduate work to fit him to do manufacturing work. We hope in Sydney within three years to introduce this degree course, in which the student will be able to start without having to start his first year science. My work in the U.S.A. will be mainly concerned with investigation into the metabolism of steroid hormones and I hope to investigate radio-active materials. We plan to set up a radioradio-active materials.

active laboratory to do some investigations with these important isotopes. I do express appreciation to Mr. Howard and Mr. Scott. (Applause.) I hope, too, I will justify my selection."

Pride in Guild Leader

Mr. G. H. Dallimore, a member of the Federal Executive, introduced Mr. Scott and Mr. Ross as "the fifth and sixth Pfeiffer Scholarship winners." (Laughter and applause.) 'In Mr. Scott Australian pharmacy has a leader and a man of whom we can be justly proud. I wish to pay tribute also to Mr. Ross, one of the best merchandising authorities in Australia, who has done much to put pharmacy in the position in which it is today. (Applause.) I am not fearful of the future of pharmacy in Australia. I would like an overseas student to come to Australia and see what we have done already.'

Mr. L. W. Smith: "I am seized with the gravity of the self-service stores. Australian pharmacy will look to Mr. Scott and Mr. Ross to bring back the results of their investigations and their talks with American pharmacy leaders on this important subject. We must avail ourselves of the experience of America. I support Mr. Cotterell in paying tribute to our three friends, the organisations which instituted this trip for our President and Merchandising Manager."

Mr. Scott on Supermarkets

Mr. Scott said that on the horizon of Australian pharmacy was an attack by the supermarkets such as existed in the U.S.A. "They are trying," he said, "to get business from any trader by going outside the great cities and giving adequate parking space for cars and services they have attracted a great amount of attention. Pharmacy from 1951 to 1957 has suffered a 2 per cent. reduction of turnover to the supermarkets of the U.S.A. We in Australia, many thousands of miles removed from the U.S.A., have come into the supermarket drive. An expenditure of £3 million sterling on supermarkets is projected in the Melbourne area. They must get business, and some of it will be from pharmacy. If they succeed they will multiply. This challenge must be answered. We will see in the U.S.A. what the impact means and how Australia can meet it. If it occurs in Australia as it occurred in the U.S.A. there will be panic in pharmacy. Our job is to prepare a constructive programme."

Mr. Smith: "You won't find it unless you go and look for it. It is fitting to send somebody who can study the problem, and transmit the solutions to the chemists of Australia. Our visit was envisaged and sponsored largely by three chemist-only organisations—Warner-Lambert, Parke, Davis and Bristol-Myers. I have great hopes for the success of this mission."

Mr. Ross said: "The discussions tonight summed up the effort by pharmacy to further its position. Knowing our Federal President, I think the visit will be successful. All the time we are striving to advance the position of pharmacy—through Mr. Keith Attiwill in public relations, through Mr. Evans, our Federal Secretary, and through all our executives and organis-ations. I know we will be successful in our combined efforts. (Applause.)

Mr. G. D. Allan, President of the Western Australian branch of the Guild, proposed the toast of Mr. William B. Howard. Mr. Allan continued: "He has suggested that consideration be given to the education of senior executives of the Guild. Part of the answer to the supermarket is the modernisation of Guild chemists' pharmacies. With a little promotion on our behalf we should develop the modernisation of pharmacies with better services and improve the over-all attitude of our businesses towards our customers, who look at our pharmacies."

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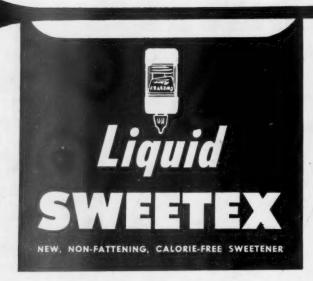
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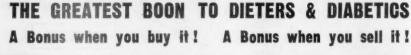
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Professional Standards are Vital

Mr. Nigel Manning said: "We are sending two supermen to solve the supermarket problem. (Laughter and applause.) We rise or fall by our professionalism. Other things mean nothing unless our professional standards are maintained. There is a unity in Australian pharmacy which few other countries can match. I have not been abroad, but I understand there is no other country with such cohesion as that which exists between all sections of pharmacy in Australia. It is very good that the Guild can persuade an American organisation to sponsor such scholarships as these. Ron Anderson and Barry Brown are outstanding pharmacists." (Applause.)

Mr. Manning proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Howard and Mr. Eric Scott for the successful evening. Mr. W. A. Lenehan, President of the Queensland branch of the Guild, Mr. G. H. Fleming, President of the Tasmanian branch, and Mr. Norman Keith, President of the Victorian branch, added their congratulations.

gratulations.

Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President of the Pharma-ceutical Association of Australia, said that pharmacy throughout the Commonwealth wished Mr. Anderson throughout the Commonwealth wished Mr. Anderson and Mr. Brown well. Pharmacy was grateful to Mr. Howard and his colleagues and his organisations for what they were doing. "In spite of the joking references to commercialism," said Mr. Braithwaite, "we like what you are doing." (Applause.)

Mr. Keith Attiwill, Federal Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations, said that he had been impressed by the number of pharmaceutical chemists of all ages.

by the number of pharmaceutical chemists of all ages who had returned to Australia from overseas visits with a deep impression of the superiority of organised pharmacy in Australia compared with the countries

they had visited.

Legal

A NEW ERA IN PRICE MAINTENANCE

Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, in the United Kingdom

By H. D. B. Cox, Hon. General Secretary, P.A.T.A. of New South Wales

An action at law relating to motor cars would seem at first mention to have no bearing on the business of

Yet the circumstances of legal proceedings in the Chancery Division of the High Court in England by Austin Motors Ltd. and Morris Motors Ltd. against a car dealer cannot fail to have a profound effect, immediately and ultimately, on all distributive trades in Great Britain, including pharmacy.

The "P.A.T.A. Record" (Eng.) reprints by permission a report by "The Times," December 8, 1956, of the Court

proceedings in the case.

The plaintiff companies had moved for an injunction "to restrain the defendant from reselling or offering for resale any motor vehicle manufactured and sold by the plaintiffs at other than the resale prices prescribed by the plaintiffs for such motor vehicles as a condition of the sale of such motor vehicles by the plaintiffs.

The application by the plaintiffs was made by virtue of Section 25 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, passed by the United Kingdom Parliament in 1956, and was the first suit to invoke the noteworthy provisions of that section. Section 25 of the Act provides: "(1) Where goods are sold by a supplier subject to a condition as to the price at which those goods may be resold . . . that condition may . . . be enforced by the supplier

against any person not party to the sale who subsequently acquires the goods with notice of the condition as if he had been party thereto."

Mr. Justice Upjohn agreed to make an order in the form asked, and to treat the motion as the trial of the action. The plaintiffs were also awarded costs of the

action.

There are features of high significance in the case. First, the defendant was not sued for breach of con-First, the defendant was not sued for breach of contract, which (before the R.T.P. Act) alone would have afforded cause of action. The intent and effect of Section 25 is that conditions of resale shall "run with the goods." Thereby (non-patented) proprietary articles now enjoy (in the U.K.) a form of protection hitherto peculiar to goods produced under Letters Patent. Secondly, the effect of Section 25 is so conclusive that that the defendant came into Court only to submit on all counts. Further, it will be seen that the ground of action is precisely what could be cited were any other

action is precisely what could be cited were any other type of "proprietary article," e.g., Blenkinsop's Caraway Tonic, involved in price-cutting.

It may be added that, as Section 25 became effective only on November 2 and "The Times" reported the proceedings on December 8, the eagerness of the plaintiff companies to resort to the new power indicates its

expected efficacy.

We here in Australia have grounds for being deeply interested in that case—illustrating vividly, as it does, the power of the new weapon against price breakers because this legislative innovation was first proposed by the P.A.T.A. of N.S.W., fully twenty years ago, in the conviction that thereby price observance of proprietary articles would become as immaculate as that of patented articles, without the machinery and the restraints which at present are unavoidable.

As indicated above, conditions "run with the goods" in the case of a patented article. That is to say, no "contractual relations" between the patentee and the reseller need exist to give cause of action for infringement of the patent if the reseller breach the resale price affixed by the patentee. And a reseller is liable even though his supplies be got not from a patentee, but

from an intermediary.

This, unfortunately, is not the situation of proprietary articles (including miscalled "patent" (sic) medicines).

The P.A.T.A. system of price protection was devised to overcome this gap in statute law. Its success has been striking in achieving its purpose, but there is not the compulsive statutory backing that the Patents Act supplies, and eternal vigilance is necessary.

The P.A.T.A. of N.S.W. in 1935 initiated a proposal

which, clothed in legal verbiage, became Section 53 of the (Federal) Trade Marks Bill, 1939. The Bill had only

a first reading owing to dissolution of the Parliament. Section 53 of the 1939 Trade Marks Bill, though Section 53 of the 1939 Trade Marks Bill, though approaching the question through a different legislative vehicle, had exactly the same purpose as has Section 25 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, of the United Kingdom, namely, to enable conditions attached to proprietary articles to "run with the goods."

The irony of the matter is that the present Federal Government failed to include the principle of Section 53 in its Trade Marks Act, 1955, because the expert Committee advising the Attorney-General had reported, inter alia, in re Section 53, as follows:

So far as we can discover, in no other country has

So far as we can discover, in no other country has such a proposal been enacted, and if the Australian Parliament were to be the first in the field, it should do so only after careful consideration by competent persons specially commissioned to conduct an enquiry into the matter.

Now, perhaps, with the pre-eminent example of the mother of parliaments, the Australian Government may be persuaded to take a similar adventurous step, even though it will not be the "first in the field." Australians were not so timid when they were "first in the field" with the principle of Torrens Title, the secret ballot at political elections, and other innovations.

Photography and Pharmacy

Second Article
By Jack Cato, F.R.P.S.

Mr. Cato has spent a colourful life with pen and camera. As a writer he is best known by his autobiography "I Can Take It," his "Pictorial Study of Melbourne." and "The Story of the Camera in Australia." to which he devoted many years' full-time research. But there are also volumes of his Lectures, Stories, Letters and Technical Articles on the Art and the Chemistry of Photography. In the programme just issued for the Moomba Book Fair at the Melbourne Town Hall, March 2, 1957, his lecture has this introduction: "Mr. Jack Cato, whose books have been among the most popular pictorial records of the nation."

NOW THE PHARMACIST ENTERS THE PICTURE

The first firm to advertise and sell photographic goods in Australia was Norries Bros., Sydney's leading pharmacists. The gave instruction in the process, and later conducted a popular portrait studio on their premises.

You must remember that photography was hot news to the Press, and the papers of the day were full of it. It was the greatest invention of the age, and anyone familiar with the use of chemicals was free to experiment with it. Already scores of pharmacists were making Daguerreotypes as a profitable commercial sideline in the early settlements, while many of their sons (families were huge) became professional photographers through the lessons learned from father's experiments.

None of those first itinerant Daguerreotype workers settled here, but by 1848 the population of Sydney was large enough for Australia's first established studio. It was built of brick one hundred and twenty years ago, in two storeys, elaborately furnished, and opened by George Freeman, under Vice-Regal Patronage. The same premises are still there in the centre of George Street, still a fine photographic studio, still using the same name — Freeman's Studio. It is the oldest in the world.

George Freeman's father was a pharmacist on the Glebe, and he was very well-to-do, which was rather surprising in a day when more people sought the herbs of the garden rather than the nostrums of the apothecary. But apparently Freeman and his two sons, George and William, were skilled in the noble art of distilling, for history gives us a very broad hint that they were in the rum racket. William tells us quite frankly (in a reported lecture) "that when rum declined as a medium of currency I left for England." George learned his photography from his father, but Wiliam went to Daguerre in Paris for lessons and—for one thousand pounds—bought the licence for the County of Somersetshire in England—Daguerreotypes at a minimum of twenty-five shillings each being the next best racket to rum.

William also got to know Fox Talbot and assisted him in some experiments. Four years later, when wool and gold were filling Australia with new people, George begged William to join him. So William returned to Sydney, bringing with him Oliver Wendell Holmes' popular improvement of the stereoscope. Now Australians could see themselves in third dimension. "Umph!" said the prophets, "some day photography might even talk!"

"Freeman's of Sydney" is the great name in early photography here. They, like George Goodman, were cultured men of fine taste; their knowledge of the process came direct from its founder, so Sydney started at the top.

Melbourne was equally fortunate. Goodman had recorded its first phase. Its second practitioner was even more highly qualified. In the eighteen-forties the world's most famous photographer was Mr. Kilburn, of Bond

Street, London. He was young Queen Victoria's exclusive photographer (the Cecil Beaton of his day). Several times a year—at photogenic intervals spaced appropriately between her nine accouchements—she went to Mr. Kilburn for portraits—some taken alone, some taken with "Dear Albert." Kilburn's young brother Douglas



Professor John Smith—self-portrait, 1855. First Professor of Practical Chemistry at the University of Sydney, 1852-1885. Known as the Father of Chemistry in Australia.

always assisted him, and during that time contracted TB, which sent Australia more immigrants than all other reasons put together.

So in 1847, Douglas Kilburn opened a studio in Little Collins Street, and became the squatters' photographer. By every mail he received news of the latest improvements in the chemistry of photography from his brother, and it was his great service to this country that he published all of it in the Press, and made it the subject of lectures to numerous scientific bodies in Melbourne, Sydney and Tasmania; so that Australia was kept as up to date in the process as was its leading exponent in London, and far ahead of most others, because the discoveries were then top secret.

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At the beginning of the eighteen-fifties, Melbourne changed almost overnight from a placid pastoral settlement to a gold crazy boom-town. It attracted two distinguished photographers from the U.S.A. — Townsend Duryea, a master metallurgist and chemist, of New York, who came out first on behalf of copper mining interests in South Australia; and Perez Batchelder, of Boston. Both of them brought capital and opened elaborate studies to serve each budding Croesus (and the girl friend of the moment) in from the diggings, to splash his new wealth with ostentatious extravagance, exchanging many a golden nugget for Daguerre's little plates of silver.

Batchelder, whose prints are in all your old family albums, brought from London, says "The Argus," "Mr. F. A. Dunn, as chief technician—a chemist by profession, whose views of Raglan Castle and Tintern Abbey, etc., have received flattering notice in the English Press.

Despite Batchelder's opulent premises, there was neither gas nor water laid on to the town. Candles and oil lamps were the artificial light, while the watercarts did the "rounds" every morning selling the Yarra at five bob a barrel.

Duryea drove spectacularly to work every morning in a high sulky drawn by two trotting horses imported from America, and bred from Arab stock taken there by the Spaniards. In 1854 he moved to Adelaide to be nearer the copper mines which still bear his name. He opened Adelaide's first studio. Every year he went to



BERNARD OTTO HOLTERMANN

The early photographers used large quantities of goldchloride for toning the silver image, and it was never in short supply. Here we see Holtermann at Hill End, a few miles from Gulgong, with the largest nugget of gold ever dug out of the earth. One-third of it-broken off when getting it out of the earth-is missing in this photograph, taken in 1871.

Perth, W.A., which was then too small to sustain a permanent studio-for a season of six weeks. But that two thousand miles of slow and hazardous travel is very revealing on the great profits from Daguerreotypes.

Duryea gave eight descendants to serve the camera

Duryea gave eight descendants to serve the camera in every State in Australia. One grandson, Alva Duryea, of Brisbane, was recently President of the Professional Photographers' Institute of Australia.

Back in Sydney in 1855, a group of distinguished men, all masters of chemistry, formed Australia's first Amateur Camera Club — Mr. Justice Docker, whose father, the Hon. Joseph Docker, M.L.C., carried on a correspondence with Fox Talbot, and was the first to use Talbot's process in this country; Dr. R. D. Ward, a noted Sydney surgeon; William Jevons, first assayer at the Royal Mint, Sydney; and Professor John Smith, first professor of Chemistry at Sydney University. Many of their prints and negatives are stored in the Mitchell Library and are splendid records of the social life of and are splendid records of the social life of

the well-to-do in their opulent homes and gardens.

Professor John Smith, called "the father of practical chemistry in Australia," was a famous man. Ten disthe University, one of the being the great T. H. Huxley, of evolution fame, and grandfather of Aldous and Julian, who had already been to Australia with Charles Darwin.

About 1855 the Daguerreotype was ousted by Talbot's negative-positive process, and it is Talbot's process the world uses today. That was the beginning of the wet plate, an awkward process to work in the studio and sometimes an impossible one to work out of doors in a hot climate where the plate dried quickly. Yet it did, in this country, produce a master.

In the early eighteen-sixties, Henry Merlin, an English pharmacist, who was experimenting with photography, found his young son, Henry Beaufort Merlin, an apt pupil. The boy contracted TB, and at the age of 19 brought his camera out to Australia. As an outdoor occupation was essential, he had a dark-room caravan built, drawn by two horses, and in it travelled part of New South Wales, and the whole of Victoria. He photographed practically all the settlers in the small towns and villages. Always he took the family sitting in the sun outside their five-roomed cottages, and included the spacious gardens with shrubs and trees in the picture. Most of these people were immigrants from the awful, drab terraces of gloomy industrial England. Now they had achieved—in their own small way—every English-man's dream of an "estate," and these photographs sent to their relatives in Britain had an enormous influence on immigration.

In 1870, there came the cry of gold from over the Blue Mountains — from Bathurst, Hill End, Home Rule and Sofala — a rediscovery in the district where Hargreaves first found gold on this Continent — so Merlin drove north, and during the next few years produced the greatest saga of the camera that was ever made, photographing every detail of the life in those boom towns—every shop, showing the proprietor and some of his clients standing outside in the sun; the forge, the blacksmith; the wheelwright; the carpenter; and artisans of every trade. He made wide-angle views of every street, and panoramas of the towns; showed the miners around their shafts; every house with the women and children posed in the foreground; all the hotels, churches, halls, schools showing the teachers and the pupils (all schoolgirls then wore aprons); the bullock wagons bringing in the stores; the baker on his rounds; the doctor riding horseback to a patient; the visiting Bishop; the local priest; Sir Henry Parkes, making an election tour; visiting actors; the postman; the bellman crying the news; and many processions-the Oddfellows, the Rechabites, the Eight-Hours Day. Merlin left nothing unrecorded by his camera. His pictures were so clear and sharp that all the goods could be seen in

the windows of the shops.

The chemist—"Charles Bird's Medical Hall"—displays sewing machines, pipes and tobacco, and advertises

"Teeth Extracted." Mining was cruel work in those days, as most of the nostrums proclaim. There are pain killer, embrocation, adhesive plasters, ointments, and the top half of the window is filled with trusses

hanging on lines like a saddler's.

Thousands of these valuable negatives, in perfect pre Henry Beaufort Merlin died of "inflammation of the lungs" at the age of 43—the world's greatest "Documentary Photographer." All of his work was done with the wet plate. He was a superb master of his difficult medium, a fine writer, with a kindly, generous heart. The papers gave him glowing obituary notices.

His knowledge, his skill and his chemistry, to his young assistant Charles Bayliss, who almost immediately came under the benevolent patronage of Bernard Otto Holtermann, a German immigrant who had just discovered, at Hill End, the largest hunk of gold (bigger than himself) ever dug out of the earth. Having suffered under Bismarck's mailed fist, in his homeland, he now had a fanatical patriotism for this new country which had treated him so well.

It was the age of the great industrial exhibitions for which London built the Crystal Palace, and Paris the Eiffel Tower. Holtermann conceived the idea of hanging — in all such exhibitions — huge photographic

hanging — in all such exhibitions — huge photographic panoramas showing the beauties and wonders of his adopted country to the world.

It was not possible then to make enlargements on to sensitised papers. All large prints had to be made direct from large plates. Holtermann instructed Charles Bayliss: "Make the largest plates that have ever been made."

To do it, Bayliss returned to the old camera-obscura. He had the ton floor of the highest towers beareded up. He had the top floor of the highest towers boarded up, all except a hole for the lens pointed at his subject. That room was his camera; inside it he sensitised sheets of plate glass five feet six inches wide by three feet deep, and there he exposed and developed them under a dim red light. When finished his prints were joined into panoramas thirty feet wide: views of Sydney, showing the magnificent sweep of its harbour; Melbourne, showing the bay filled with sailing ships; Ballarat and the long reef of the mines; etc., etc. It was the greatest effort ever undertaken with the wet plate, and it was estimated that in England, Europe and America, they were seen by fifty million people. So the English pharmacist's experiments had really started something.

Now we come to the eighteen-eighties, and unhappily, to a much less buoyant note, for at the end of that decade—in the same month that Adolph Hitler was born —I arrived on the same month that Adolph riftler was born —I arrived on the scene and Australia's great prosperity was over. Apparently the money-changers gave one glance at my criminal visage, and then slammed their doors; so began the sad era of the bank smashes when our family fortune went into the ditch, and I set out to restore it-with a camera, a mad enthusiasm, and a

ruthless, precocious conceit.

My tradition in photography came from the top, and it came to me early. When I was a boy of seven I had the run of John Beattie's studio. He came to Tasmania as a young man and married one of the Cato girls. His father, John Beattie, Sen., was one of the great Scottish photographers, who had been a pupil of Faraday's.

Cousin John passed his knowledge to me. He had me taught inorganic chemistry and some metallurgy, and what I could soon do to that thin veneer of silver that is a photograph was, to me, the most fantastic magic. I lived for nothing else. Father did not, like Madame Daguerre, apply to have me examined by the Master in Lunacy, he needed no expert's assurance. For I was, he said, "caught in the madness of photography." He was bitterly disappointed, because with an almost incredible misjudgment of character, he had dedicated me to the Church. Many times he came out to the woodshed at three and four o'clock in the morning and tanned my behind and sent me back to bed. But what could I do? That decrepit old shed, stinking with collodion,

ether, the sulphides and the acids, was a dark-room only during the black night.

In those days, boys with brains were kept at school. The others were told "to get to work and make themselves useful as soon as possible." I started my studio career, with night classes in chemistry, when I had just turned twelve.

Soon I was learning about alloys, amalgams and combinations of metals—learning that all the ores dug out of the earth can be reduced to fluids, and in that state they could be combined with my silver image.

When I soaked a black and white bromide print in a when I sound a black and white bronned print in a solution of gold chloride, the gold deposited on the silver, turning the print a bright blue. When I put a black print in sulphur it turned brown, while that same brown print soaked in gold turned crimson. A black print in vanadium turned dark green; in cobalt, a light green; in iron, it became blue; in platinum, purple; in copper, black-brown; in antimony, yellow. Copper with iron gave a pink shade. Lead mixed with iron and copper gave blue, green, sepia and various reds, according to manipulation.

Soon I was controlling various areas of the print for toning: covering the landscape by painting it over with a rubber solution while I toned only the blue sky; then transferring the covering to the sky while I toned the



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A thousand hours spent burning the midnight candle and I could chemically tone a print in full colour—the and I could chemically tone a print in full colour—the blue sky, the purple hills, the red roofs, the green fields, the brown rocks, etc., etc., and, out of persistent experiments, do it all in perfect harmony.

I had that field to myself. Only a boy could do it. It was as difficult as learning the violin, and no photographer could spare the time for such nonsense.

I found the money for my chemicals by writing show cards and price tickets for the shops and the emporiums -a penny a ticket, a shilling a card. There were then no commercial artists and there was more of that work

available than I could handle.

When I was sixteen I already had a large portfolio of coloured landscapes and portraits. They were unique and when I later took them abroad, they never failed to open doors. On my seventeenth birthday, I left home and opened my first studio in Hobart. I had always told myself that I would start at the top, so I took a hansom cab out to Government House, showed His Excellency, Sir Harry Baron, my colour prints, and begged him to be my first sitter. He came dressed in a splendid uniform, and brought Lady Baron with him. (The lovely waterfalls near Cairns are named after her, and I have photographed them also.)

By Tasmanian standards at that time, the venture was a success from the beginning, but likely to take overlong to restore the coffers, and I was impatient. I needed a clientele that could pay high fees—terrific fees —so when I was nineteen I was working in Paris making colour prints for some of the famous fashion houses.

Later, in London, I decided to become the photographer of the theatre. I took my portfolio around the entrepreneurs, and was commissioned to make some pictures of Madame Melba for a colour poster advertising her American tour.

In those days, merit was judged largely by the length of the beard, and Melba was a little hurt at facing up

to a callow youth.

"You are a very young person!" she said.
"Yes, Madame," I replied, "but so were you when you first came from Australia."

From that moment until she died, I was one of her most favoured proteges. Within a week she had made me the official photographer of Covent Garden Opera House, and with her recommendations I soon had access to London's elect. It extended far beyond the theatre, but Pavlova, Caruso, Sarah Bernhardt, Ellen Terry, Sir Herbert Tree, were among my early clients, and I took all the great figures of the opera, the concert, the theatre and the music halls. I took the most extraordinary photograph ever made of Churchill. During one morning I made a series of pictures of the corpse of an aristocratic English lady (guides for a sculptor who

aristocratic English lady (guides for a sculptor who would do a recumbent bronze for a chapel). The same night I photographed Churchill, but the plates had not been changed in the slides, and the double-take showed Winston sitting on the body of the corpse.

Chemistry came to my aid when I was asked to do a trial set of pictures for Bernard Shaw of the first production of "Man and Superman." I took the proofs to his home at 2.30 on a wet, gloomy Saturday. After examining them he said: "Cato, why are your pictures so bright? Most of the photographs we get are so soft and they reproduce badly." I said: "The English call that softness 'refinement.' They do it that way because they have got the murk of London in their eyes. I've they have got the murk of London in their eyes. I've got the Australian sun in mine, and so I'm forced to

"But," he protested, "you both use the same light."
"Yes," I replied, "but brightness in a photograph,
regardless of light, is a matter of chemistry."
"Sit down and tell me about it."

So for two hours I lectured the most famous man of letters of his age, and he never murmured. He was also a fanatic on photography, which was his only hobby.



Charlie Bird's Medical Hall, Gulgong, 1870. Typical of the chemist's little shop front in many a mining boom town, where work was harsh and dangerous. The windows were filled with Pain Killers, Plasters, Embrocations, Ointments, and always hung with a long line of Trusses. A notice says, "TEETH EXTRACTED."

He got all my professional secrets, but in return I got

all his work, and all his recommendations.

Five years later, yearning for the sun again, I went on a six years' safari in Africa, where, incidentally, I discovered the chemistry of preventing film frilling in those climates.

Later on, Melba dragged me to Melbourne, where she boosted me with such over-statement as made even me blush. There I spent twenty happy and successful years. Then-as most of you will remember-early in the last war all we free men suddenly found ourselves bossed by bureaucracy. There was a department of the Welfare State called "Price Control" which ordered methe high-priced specialist—to fall in line with the hacks. After many battles with them by letters and phone, I called on them, and was directed to a door on which was printed:

PHARMACISTS PHOTOGRAPHERS PLASTERERS PLUMBERS

I stood before it like Daniel at Belshazzar's feast. Here was the writing on the wall. Its interpretation and all its implications were sadly obvious.

I did not open that door, but a month later I closed my own for ever. Now I sit in my modest study and write noble thoughts, but there is also a camera standing on the table. It still has the same magic for me, and I'll be its slave till I die.

Then, when Peter hands me my harp, I'll say: "No, thank you, sir. Just give me a camera, and let me start

at the top.

(Concluded)

Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

With reference to the decision at the Melbourne Conference, that qualified women pharmacists wear a badge to denote the fact that they are qualified—the following letter appeared in one of Melbourne's daily papers recently—

"I have been accepting advice about my health from an employee in a chemist's shop. I thought she was a qualified pharmacist, but have only now learned that she was, until quite recently, a salesgirl in a department store. Could not qualified employees in these shops wear a distinguishing badge or uniform? — Signed, Medical (Country)."

This letter indicates the feelings of the general public in finding that they are being given advice by someone with no qualifications, and proves the soundness of our idea for a badge.

The letter, of course, was answered, and "Medical" was assured that the matter was under way and a badge would soon be worn on pocket or lapel by qualified women.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

At our last general meeting held at the College of Pharmacy on April 4, the President, Miss Smalley, welcomed members, and introduced our guest speaker, Miss Ann Trevair, Travel Adviser for T.A.A. This position has only recently been created, and Miss Trevair is the only woman travel adviser in Australia. Her job is to advise on anything connected with air travel—where to go—what to see—what clothes to take. In short, Miss Trevair will plan your holiday down to the last detail, even to giving you a list of items to check on before you leave home, such as making sure the iron is turned off and the windows are locked!

Having been an air hostess for three years before her appointment, Miss Trevair had travelled on all T.A.A. routes in Australia, including trips to Tasmania, North Queensland and Central Australia, to study accommodation, beauty spots, places and things of interest; so she has first-hand knowledge of all questions that may be asked. Very soon she will be doing a world tour, by air, so she will be able to extend her advice to intending overseas air travellers.

After a most interesting talk, our guest speaker showed some beautiful colour slides she had taken on her trips to the various holiday resorts in Australia, and answered many questions from members.

In thanking our guest speaker, Mrs. Harkness expressed all our thoughts when she said what a very interesting job Miss Trevair had, and we all wished her every success in pioneering a new appointment.

The meeting concluded with supper in the Museum.

Our annual meeting will be held at the College on Thursday, May 2.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

As our meeting this month was an open one, many members and their friends attended the State Ballroom Annex in Market street.

Our president, Mrs. Campbell, welcomed those present, and after reading the apologies proceeded with

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the general business of the meeting. Miss Sweeney gave a very favourable financial report.

During March we held an "At Home" evening and everybody had a most enjoyable time. We are all extremely grateful and would like to thank Mr. and Mrs. Weber for inviting us to their home.

Members were again reminded of the annual ball, to be held early in May. We are hoping to make this the most outstanding social event of the year.

We have received acknowledgment from the Pharmaceutical Society of our letter in reference to the establishment of a "Poisons Information Centre." We understand the matter is still under discussion.

We were all very pleased to welcome as our guest speaker a prominent Sydney psychiatrist, who gave a short lecture on Phychosomatic Medicine and its Impact on Psychiatry. He explained the development of this branch of medicine in the last 20 years, explaining that psychiatrists find their patients not only in mental hospitals, but in general hospitals and even in the streets.

Psychiatry can be divided into two branches. Firstly, Social Psychiatry, which deals with the maladjustments of an individual in a group. The other branch is Psychosomatic Medicine, which deals with the emotional aspects of bodily sickness.

It was surprising to note that 70 per cent. of all patients who consult a G.P. should be treated by a psychiatrist. Our speaker went on to describe some of diseases which are accepted as having phychosomatic bases, and to describe the way in which a psychiatrist can help.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mrs. Campbell called upon Mrs. Wischart to propose a vote of thanks, after which the meeting was closed and supper served.

(At the request of the speaker his name has been withheld from this published report.)

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

At our annual meeting the following office bearers were elected for 1957:—

President-Miss V. Garcia.

Vice-President-Mrs. E. Adlard.

Hon. Secretary-Mrs. G. R. Edwards.

Assistant Secretary-Miss B. Cleaver.

Treasurer-Miss J. Palmer.

Committee—Mrs. Florion, Mrs. Bullock, Miss Gray, Mrs. Lyons, Miss Hill.

Associates—Miss Sheades, Miss Saunders, Miss Nichols, Miss Moore.

WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIA-TION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The South Australian association started the year's activities with a film evening, held on February 26, in the Lady Symon Lounge. Two of our members who had recently returned from overseas showed colour slides taken while abroad. Miss Patricia Stanley concentrated mainly on Canada, U.S.A., Southern Ireland, and her return trip across the Pacific, while Miss Yvonne Fricker



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HEATED AREA

showed slides taken mainly in England and on the Continent.

The President (Mrs. K. V. Read) expressed her pleasure at such a large attendance, and particularly welcomed the new student associates who were with us for the first time. She also congratulated two of our members, Miss Heather Smith and Miss Margaret Thompson, who have been awarded the Gold Medal and Silver Medal, respectively, on completion of the Pharmacy Course. It is the first time that the Gold Medal has been awarded to a woman in South Australia, and only the second time that the Silver Medal has been awarded to a woman in this State.

Our annual general meeting was held on March 26, in the Lady Symon Lounge. The President expressed our congratulations to four newly qualified members, Miss M. Folkert, Miss P. Munyard, Miss J. Nicholson, and Miss C. Phanchet.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the time of the last Federal Conference, a Federal Report was presented by the Federal President, Mrs. L. J. Maloney, who also read a copy of the Federal Balance Sheet. Mrs. Maloney explained that, although a great deal of work had been done since the last Conference, it had not been possible to arrive at a solution of the problems of the Federal Badge and the Federal Prize. Circulars about both these matters have been sent to all States, and both will come up for discussion again at the next Conference.

A report on the activities of the Standing Committee on Public Health of the National Council of Women was given by our representative on that Committee (Mrs. H. J. Southcott). Subjects discussed during the year include problems of noise in modern cities, mentally retarded children, licensing of child-minding centres, drug addiction and conditions existing in hospitals and homes for the aged.

In her report, the President gave a resume of the

year's activities, announcing that our membership had increased to 31 full members. The financial report was presented by the Treasurer, Mrs. B. J. Ewer.

Three members of the old committee were not available for renomination; they were the Past President, Mrs L. J. Maloney, who is leaving for overseas shortly; the Publicity Officer, Miss K. Lynas; and the Assistant Secretary, Mrs. J. Martin. We would like to thank all these officers for the work they have done for the Association.

The following Committee was elected for the year 1957-58:---

President-Miss Z. Walsh.

Past President-Mrs. K. V. Read.

Vice-President-Mrs. E. Lester.

Secretary-Mrs. H. J. Southcott.

Assistant Secretary-Mrs. D. Maloney.

Treasurer-Mrs. B. J. Ewer.

Publicity Officer-Mrs. N. Macleod.

Committee Member-Miss J. Thomas.

Social Sub-Committee-

Chairman-Miss J. Thomas.

Members—Miss P. Stanley, Miss E. Lokan, Miss E.

Student Association Members—Miss M. Woods, Miss G. Chapman.

On taking the chair, the new President (Miss Z. Walsh) expressed our thanks to the retiring President (Mrs. K. V. Read) for her work on our behalf over the previous two years.

At the time of writing, we are all looking forward to the informal dance we are holding in the Refectory on April 13. The Convener, Mrs. Denise Maloney, has plans well in hand, and we are looking forward to a very enjoyable (and profitable) evening.

Chemical Treatment of Cancer

Synopsis of lecture by Basil A. Stoll, F.F.R., M.R.C.S., D.M.R.T. & D. (Eng.), before members of the Discussion Group of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria on March 13, 1957.

In the last 10 to 15 years, it has become obvious that, in spite of the great advances made in technical surgery and the development of high energy radiotherapy machines, there appears to be little advance in the overall cure rate for cancer. Added to this has been the tremendous advance in the treatment of bacterial disease by chemotherapy and antibiotic therapy, which suggested that chemical compounds might be developed to exert a cancerostatic effect, similar to the bacteriostatic effect of some of these compounds. As a result, cancer research which had hitherto aimed at defining the nature of the cancerous process, swung to the less fundamental approach, by the screening of enormous numbers of derivatives of any material which had the power to inhibit cell growth and division. By making the C or N atoms in such compounds radioactive, the fate of these compounds could be traced in the human body, and light has been shed at the same time, on various differences in protein synthesis between the normal and the cancerous cell.

The chemical treatment of cancer is likely to become the main method of treatment of this disease in the future. At present, only a minority of cancer cases can be cured by surgery or radiotherapy, because of the tumour cells having already escaped from the original site. Chemotherapy, however, theoretically offers a possibility of cure, whatever the degree of spread of the disease. The principle of such treatment is to administer either by mouth or other channel, such a dose of a compound, as will inhibit the growth of a malignant tumour without excessive damage to the normal body cells. The problem is that the growth processes of the cancer cell are essentially similar to those of the normal cell, the basic difference being that the cancer cell, instead of being adapted to the work of its present tissue, assumes the properties of invasiveness and spread. So far, no form of chemotherapy has been developed which can induce a change from the property of malignant invasiveness to that of normal specialisation for specific tissue activity.

The mode of action of the chemicals used in the treatment of cancer can be broadly classified as follows:—

- 1. Antimetabolic activity-preventing cell mitosis.
- e.g., Antivitamins, Purine analogues, Alkylating agents. Antibiotic group, Urethane, Stilbamidine.
 - 2. Damage to nucleas of the dividing cell.
 - e.g., Colchicine, Podophyllin, Arsenic.
- 3. Selective concentration of radioactivity in the cell.
- e.g., Radioactive iodine in cancer of the thyroid, or radioactive phosphorus in tumours of the bone marrow or lymphoid system.

4. Necrotising virus.

e.g., Egypt 101 virus will localise in tumour tissue and inhibit cell growth.

5. Alteration of hormone balance,

e.g., By oestrogens, androgens, corticosteroids, and also by surgical removal of endocrine glands in hormone dependent cancer.

The synthesis of nucleo protein can be diagrammatically represented as follows:—

Simple
Precursors
e.g., CO₂
NH_a
Pyrimidine Bases
Pucieic Nucleo
Acid Protein

The antimetabolic group of drugs exerts an effect on the growth of the tumour cell by interfering with the synthesis of the essential nucleo-proteins. This can be blocked or delayed at three main points in the above scheme, viz:—

- (a) **Purine Synthesis**, e.g., by Antivitamins (including the folic acid antagonists like aminopterin), Urethane, Antibiotics (including actinomycin, sarcomycin, azaserine).
- (b) Purine Oxidation, e.g., by purine analogues (including 6 mercaptopurine and 8 azaguanine) which compete with natural purines.
- (c) Nucleic acid build up into nucleo protein, e.g., by Alkylating agents (including nitrogen mustard, T.E.M., T.E.P.A., C.B.1348, Nitromin, Myleran), Stilbamidine.

The folic acid antagonists may inhibit the conversion of folic acid into the citrovorum factor, which catalyses the synthesis of purines. Urethane may compete with the natural amines in the synthesis of nucleic acid. The alkylating agents combine readily with nucleic acid and form abnormal nucleotides. Stilbamidine may weaken critical side chain linkages in nucleo proteins.

The failure to obtain a permanent cure of cancer by the chemicals so far used, is because of the eventual development in all cases of "drug resistance." This is due either to the resistant surviving cell replacing the destroyed tumour tissue, or by the development of alternative pathways for nucleic acid synthesis. Since some cancer tissues possess a lower concentration of many specific enzymes than do normal tissues or have different pathways for enzyme activity, it should be possible to use a combination of compounds directed against several enzyme systems to inhibit the tumour growth. It is of note that the greatest success of chemotherapy in cancer has been in children with acute leukaemia, generally a rapidly fatal blood disease. A combination of amethopterin, azaserine, and 6 mercaptopurine has raised the 12 months survival rate from 5 per cent. to about 50 per cent! Another method of increasing the relative sensitivity of the tumour to chemotherapy is to supply a protective substance for the normal tissues, such as cystine or cysteamine.

So far it has been the blood and lymphatic diseases which have shown the best response to chemotherapy by the antimetabolic agents. (Thus nitrogen mustard therapy in Hodgkin's disease and Myleran in chronic myeloid leukaemia are well established modes of treatment.) Nevertheless, certain members of the nitrogen mustard group have been shown to exert a temporary control on other cancers, particularly those of the lung, breast, and ovary, thio-TEPA and Nitromin being prominent in this respect. The duration of control is, however, only 6 to 24 months in the majority of cases.

Selective concentration of radioactivity in the cancer cell appeared to offer the solution to the cancer problem when radioactive elements were first made available from the atomic pile. It was hoped that if the cancer cell, either by nature, or by stimulation, could be induced to take up a radioactive element in high concentration, then the major part of the radioactivity would occur in the cancer cell, thereby killing it selectively. Although normal thyroid tissue shows very selective take-up of iodine, unfortunately cancer of the thyroid (like most other cancers) rarely assumes enough of the function of its parent tissue to require iodine. It is therefore not often selectively exposed to radiation after radioactive iodine is administered. The vast majority of cancers arise from tissues which to our knowledge have insufficient selective pick-up of any element, and cannot therefore be influenced by selective radioactivity. There is one exception, and that is in the treatment of polycythaemia vera, a malignant proliferation of the red bone marrow, where radioactive phosphorus has improved the life expectancy to a great

The development of sex hormones in the treatment of cancers of the prostate and of the breast is also an advance of the last 15 to 20 years. It began essentially with the spectacular benefit noted in men with prostatic cancer by castration or by administration of stilboestrol, the synthetic female hormone. Logically therefore, the effect of testosterone, the male hormone, was tried in females with breast cancer, as it had for long been known that castration was often beneficial in these cases. Whereas, however, in the male, the majority of prostatic cancers are "hormone sensitive" and respond for one to five years if treated by the female hormone, in the case of the female, less than half the breast cancers are similarly hormone sensitive. The control period is also more usually between 6 and 24 months. The reason is that in the female, the endocrine control of the breast is more complex. Curiously enough, in the older female with breast cancer, the female hormone, instead of activating the tumour as might be expected, often causes its temporary regression and large cancerous ulcers of the breast may heal under its influence!

More recent developments in the field of hormone control are the removal of the adrenal glands, and also of the pituitary gland in late cases of breast or prostate cancer, in an attempt to control the growth. These operations are often successful in healing the primary growth of the breast or prostate, and in relieving the pain of malignant invasion of bone. Again the effect is usually for a period of 6 to 24 months only, because of the readjustment of the endocrines that takes place after the preliminary disturbance. Cortisone has been found of value in determining the likelihood of response by a tumour to removal of the adrenal glands, but its beneficial effect, by itself, is very temporary.

It is thus obvious that we stand at the first stage of the chemical conquest of cancer. I think that in the lifetime of most of us, we shall see the final conquest, and like many of the major medical discoveries of the past, it may well be discovered by chance.



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Bacteria
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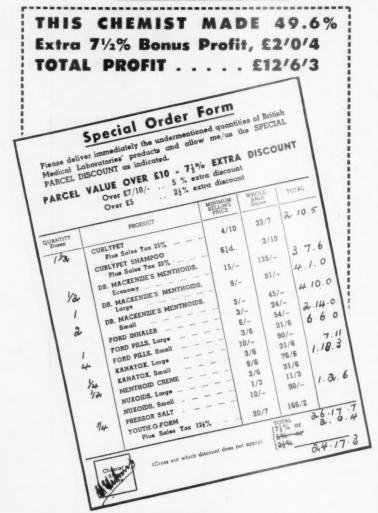
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	2		0
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3 doz. FORD PILLS - Small	. 4	14	6
			6
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doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S			
MENTHOIDS — Small	1	2	6
1 doz. FORD PILLS - Large	2	14	0
3 doz FORD PILLS - Small	4	14	6
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By
Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIAN COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY

PENICILLIN V

(Phenoxymethyl Penicillin)

Phenoxymethyl Penicillin is the name adopted by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission for an antibiotic produced by fermentation and containing a phenoxymethyl group, instead of the benzyl group present in penicillin G.

Phenoxymethyl Penicillin is stated to be more resistant to inactivation by gastric juices than other oral penicillin preparations, and is therefore better absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. In severe acute infections caused by susceptible organisms, parenteral administration of penicillin G is still necessary.

An average dose of Penicillin V in moderately severe infections caused by micrococci is 125 mg. (200,000 units) four to six times daily. In some severe infections this dose may be increased. Tablets should not be sucked or held in the mouth, but swallowed quickly, followed by a glass of water. Since absorption occurs in the duodenum, the drug should be administered half an hour before (or at least three hours after) a meal to obtain peak levels within one hour of administration.

Proprietary preparations available are of the acid and its calcium salt.

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"Distaquaine" V (DQV)—(B.D.H.).
Tablets 60 mg. (100,000 units).
Elixir (30 mg. per ½ fl. dr.) (2 fl. oz.).

"Distaquaine" V (DQV) Sulpha.

Each tablet contains 60 mg. Penicillin V. 0.3 gm. sulphadimidine, and 0.14 gm. sulphamerazine.

Penicillin V (Lilly)
Pulvules containing 125 mg. (200,000 units).
Suspension (pediatric) containing 62.5 mg. in 5 c.c. (60 c.c.).

Preparations of Penicillin V (CALCIUM SALT)

Stabillin—V (Boots)
Tablets 60 mg. (100,000 units).
Tablets 120 mg. (200,000 units).

Penicillin V (Calcium) C.S.L. Tablets 130 mg. (200,000 units).

Calcipen (Andrews)
Tablets 200 mg. (300,000 units).
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Injection—300 and 1500 mg.

Orocillin—V (Sigma)

Tablets 130 mg. (200,000 units).

Crystapen V (Glaxo)
Tablets 130 mg. (200,000 units).

The "Take-it-or-leave-it" Attitude in Retailing

Independence Which Stands in the Way of Sales

By Thos. H. Lewis, M.B.E.

Editor "The Business Encyclopaedia"; Past President, The British Sales Promotion Association

The "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude adopted by some retailers towards their customers is by no means conducive to the best interests of those who practise it. It is a pinchbeck form of independence which is neither an exposition of good manners nor a good business principle. By the very act of opening his shop, the trader is there, not only for his own advancement, but for the benefit of his customers; consequently, it is his bounden duty to give the best possible service he can to those for whom he caters. This he can hardly do if, after having invited shoppers to visit his premises, he adopts methods which savour of "bloated independence." True, many customers are very trying, but no shopkeeper can expect to make progress without coming up against minor difficulties at some time or other.

An Example of Bad Selling

At a recent meeting of a traders' association, the present writer overheard scraps of conversation relating to the "right way" to treat customers. One retailer present, who would, no doubt, describe himself as being of the "old school," seemed to be laying down the law in regard to keeping customers in their proper places. He dilated upon the manner in which present-day shoppers were spoilt by the service given them by their suppliers, and added forcibly, "It takes me all my time to sell my goods, without worrying about the peculiarities of people."

"Why, only yesterday," he continued, "a woman came into the shop for something, and, after she was told that the price was four-and-nine, she said she could get the same article down the road for four-and-three... What did I do? Well, I just took the article out of her hands, and put it back into stock, telling her that if this was the case she would be extremely foolish if she didn't go down the road and get it for that figure, because she couldn't get it at my shop at that price." "What happened then?" asked one of his hearers. Our self-assertive shopkeeper replied with a sneer, "Happened? She just walked out of the shop without buying anything! You can't please some people."

He then went on to say that he prided himself on his independence, forgetting—if, indeed he ever knew—that Napoleon, during his exile on St. Helena, described independence as "a rocky island without a beach." A proper pride is a fine thing to have, but the fates pre-

He then went on to say that he prided himself on his independence, forgetting—if, indeed he ever knew—that Napoleon, during his exile on St. Helena, described independence as "a rocky island without a beach." A proper pride is a fine thing to have, but the fates preserve us from an independence which knows of no compromise—which has no inviting landing-place, as it were, for those around us. Such independence as this shopkeeper possesses may well be described as an "unsplendid isolation"—a melancholy paraphrase of the disposition of the miller of the Dee who, the old song tells us. boasted—

"I care for nobody, no, not I, And nobody cares for me."

A Sale That Might Have Been Made

Such a frame of mind is, in all conscience, bad enough when one is in such a position that he can afford to indulge it, but, in this workaday world of ours, the

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trader who practises this type of independence deserves all he gets—or, rather, all he doesn't get! It is only right, of course, that a shopkeeper should carry on his business in such a manner that he can maintain his self-respect, but this he can do without antagonising his customers or, as in the case in point, without losing a sale which might have been made if, instead of losing his temper, the shopkeeper had only been tactful with the shopper. It may be that he thought the customer was using a subterfuge in order to get a few pence lopped off the price of the article . . . but, looking at the matter from every point of view, and even taking into consideration that he was satisfied in his own mind that the woman was "trying it on," he violated one of the principles of salesmanship by handling the affair as he did.

A little tact with the shopper, a short commendation of the article in question, with, perhaps, a few words to the effect that the price he asked was a perfectly reasonable one, and that the amount he, himself, had to pay for it made a reduction in price impossible—then the trader, even if he did not effect a sale, would, at least, have left a good impression. Instead, he took the high-handed action already outlined, with the result that it is more than likely that the shopper will in future give his shop a wide berth. Instead, the trader, in a glow of self-righteousness, continues to think to himself, "I can quite well do without cutomers of that kind." Such "independence," if practised to any extent, cannot hope to lead to that independence which is the goal of the ambitious trader, and which should in due season reward him for his labours.

When Tact and Patience are Necessary

The undecided shopper is one of the greatest trials of the retail trader; therefore, if the prospective customer is in that state of mind when he (or she) is vaccillating between buying on the spot and "going down the road," then is the time for the shopkeeper to conjure up all his tact, ingenuity, and patience, to bring about a sale. Again, it has been said on many occasions that the founders of well-known business emporia based their success upon a strict observance of the principle, "The customer is alway right." It is granted that, on the face of it, the truth of the aphorism is debatable, since customers are often wrong. Yet the trader would do well to work on the assumption that the customer is "always right."

When complaints arise—and it must be confessed that they often seem part and parcel of the day's work—let the shopkeeper endeavour to project himself mentally under the epidermis of the disgruntled person, and try to follow the workings of that person's mind. He (or she) may be utterly at fault; the complaint may seem frivolous and uncalled-for—yet, to the person who makes it, believing himself to be right, it is a wrong which is crying out for redress. Until it has been redressed, it is, in the majority of cases, an insurmountable barrier between the shopper and the shop.

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¹Russek, H. I.; Urbach, K. F.; Doerner, A. A., and Zohman, B. L. J.A.M.A. 153: 207 (Sept. 19), 1953. ⁸Winsor, T., and Humphreys, P. Angiology 3: (Feb.), 1952. ⁸Plotz, M.; New York State J.Med.52:2012 (Aug. 15), 1952.

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Starting in Business Fifty Years Ago

By William Beecham, F.R.S.A.

Just over 50 years ago an enterprising English publisher thought it would be a good idea to publish a volume of advice for people who wished to establish themselves in a retail business.

"History teaches that trade, so far as shopkeeping is concerned, has suffered, not so much from defective education as from failure to enlist the services of the educated," the author said, and thereupon went on to list the chemist and druggist among his storekeepers, a fact which today, somehow, doesn't seem so good!

The author then went on to deal with the choice of a shopkeeping career. "Premiums of £20 to £100 are required in apprenticing to high-class chemists in England," he said. "Such apprentices live indoors. Apprenticeship wages are 4/-, 5/-, 6/- and 7/- weekly, and four years' apprenticeship is the rule. Assistants' wages are from 20/- to 30/- per week for unqualified men and 30/- to 50/- for qualified assistants. The best positions are as dispensers in public institutions, or as employees of the large drug stores." He then added: "The capital required to start a pharmacy is £300."

It would seem that in those days the standing of the chemist may not have been particularly high. That is, if the author is to be believed, for he goes on to say: "Generally speaking, a registered chemist is regarded merely as a superior type of shopkeeper—a man who sells drugs, medicines and toilet sundries in much the same way that a grocer vends his particular class of wares."

Under the heading "Starting in Business" he says: "One of the great drawbacks in the semi-professional training necessary for a chemist is that business principles are often neglected, or at best are imperfectly taught. It is notorious that the generality of chemists are bad business men. The advantage of knowing all phases of the business—high-class dispensing, family and retail, a touch of wholesale, a spice of agricultural, and 'heavy trade' (by which is meant dealing in oils, paints, colours, sheep-dips, etc.) need scarcely be insisted on. . . "

Started With Six-And-Sixpence

"The most successful businesses in pharmacy have been built up from small beginnings. Some years ago, one man gave in a trade journal his experience of how he started with six-and-sixpence, and in a few years made a respectable living. He was, however, probably a man of transcendental ability and business acumen. But many good chemists' businesses have been built up on an initial outlay of from £200 to £400. . . . A large capital is by no means a necessity."

The author suggests an outlay of from £50 upwards for fittings—window enclosures, counters and wall fixtures. He adds: "For £150 one can include outside lamp, window blinds, floor covering, painting outside and papering inside, and the insertion of a mosaic step in the doorway." He suggests a further £50 for scales, soda-water baskets, bottles and jars, pill machines, etc.

"A modest stock of lozenges, perfumes, coated pills and mineral waters may be put down at £21/10/-," he says, and one feels that it would be vastly interesting to know just where the odd ten shillings comes in. "Another £20 may be spent on soaps, sponges, homoeopathic medicines, etc., leaving £30 for patent medicines and proprietary medicines and £25 for druggists' sundries," he adds. (He states that "by the last named is meant feeding bottles, hair and tooth brushes, dressing combs, chest protectors, corn and bunion plasters, eye-baths, enemas, food-warmers and bedoans".)

Prescription Pricing

"If we take a 6 oz. mixture as a typical example," he goes on to say, "the average price, irrespective of ingredients, would be from 1/- to 1/4 . . . the average cost of an average prescription calling for a 6 oz. mixture would work out, calculating price of bottle, cork, label and cap, at probably 4d. or 5d." He adds, however, that this is "the bright side" of the industry. "Not many years ago," he says, "a proprietary medicine with a face value of 1/1½ would be sold universally at 10½d, the wholesale cost being 10¼d," so, apparently, price cutting is no new complaint. "The cutting of prices and the subsequent degeneration in the art of the pharmacist proper have driven the chemist more and more into the bypaths of commerce," he says. "The smart, up-to-date chemist has his own brand of liver pills, neuralgia mixture, blood purifier, digestive syrup, cough balsam and what not, on which he has a good profit. . . In some districts the prescribing chemist is a boon to poorer neighbours, and builds up a lucrative business for himself."

How general trading has changed over the years may be gathered from: "The manufacture of aerated waters is often found in connection with chemists' businesses, especially in provincial towns. The public, fastidious in some things, often prefer the aerated waters which bear a chemist's label; so the chemist embarking on the business should see to it that his waters are superior in quality, preparation and general 'get up' to those in his neighbourhood, otherwise the game is not worth the candle."

It was recommended that the modern chemist instal an American soda fountain, "cost of machine, complete with charging outfit, is 66 guineas."

Reading all this advice today one is apt to wonder just what the chemist of 2007 will think of the chemist and the chemist's shop of 1957?

TAKE MY TIP

The question of tipping is for the n'th time preoccupying the French, an important evening newspaper devoting a series of articles to it.

It is not possible to forbid anyone who wants to give a tip doing so. That seems to be the chief obstacle to anything approaching legislation. Everyone deplores the custom of tipping, but it continues, and French writers point out that foreign critics have to admit that there is tipping in their own country.

But there is in France, in the hotel and restaurant

But there is in France, in the hotel and restaurant world, a growing custom to include service in the bill, and any tourist who gives a tip above this is acting foolishly. The French are the first to complain of over-tipping by foreigners, which makes it bad for the native. There was a time when at a well-known French railway station no French passenger could secure the services of a porter at the time of arrival of any train carrying American passengers just arriving in the capital, so large were American tips.

Greatest opposition to non-tipping comes from cafe proprietors. Human nature being what it is, they contend, the café waiter working for a fixed wage alone will not make a great effort. But, working on the tipping system, he becomes a collaborator, taking a keen interest in increasing the business of the café

by giving the best and most rapid service.

What tip should be given if we have to admit this practice? Between 10 and 15 per cent., above the former, below the latter is considered sufficient.—From "Foire de Paris."

New Books

"A Life of Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S., by Morris W. Travers, F.R.S., London. Edward Arnold Ltd. (Aust. price, 89/9.)

In this book we have an intimate survey of the life of one of the great masters of experimental science. It was written by a colleague who was associated with him as an assistant for many years, and who experienced with him all the uncertainties and fears of the enced with him all the uncertainties and fears of the years 1895-1900, when a new page was written in periodicity. To quote his own words . . . "I have attempted an analytical study of Ramsay's work in the field of science . . . and to trace the development of his ideas . . I have also tried to draw a picture of the man whom I and many others knew and loved." To do this he had access to an immense collection of papers and letters, which makes the book all the more papers and authentic

personal and authentic.
In this book we see Ramsay as a boy and know his family and friends. We pass with him through school and University, read his thoughts—at work and play. We experience with him his stay in Germany, where he got his Ph.D., and then onwards through his career at Glasgow and Bristol to his final professional home at University College, London. The final chapters largely deal with that epic of enquiry . . . to quote a contemporary . . . "The discovery and isolation within the space of four years of five hitherto unknown elements in the air, is one of the great epics of scientific investigation." As the fundamental technicality of the liquefaction of the "permanent" gases was still in the experi-mental stages the "epic" was carried out on "bits and pieces" eces" (pp. 188-191).
Then followed the determination of the physical pro-

perties of the new gases. It is interesting to note that although Ramsay followed the magnesium ignition method for obtaining argon residues from naturally occurring nitrogen, he used the Dewar adsorption method with charcoal at low temperature (-100 deg. C.) in an evacuated bulb, when isolating helium.

The whole enquiry had its mainspring in a chance reading of a history of Cavendish, "that prince of experimentalists." The item related to Cavendish's work on nitrogen, wherein he noted that after exhaustively on introgen, wherein he noted that after exhaustively sparking air with excess oxygen until no further contraction took place and absorbing the products and any oxygen left, there was still "1-120 of the original volume unattacked by the sparking." He, Cavendish, apparently disregarded the implications of this. The scientific world then forgot the incident for over 100 years. Then Rayleigh reported that he found a discrepancy in the densities of nitrogen from the air and nitrogen from ammonia amounting to about 0.001. Ramsay had previously read the history and the item, and noted in the margin "Look into this." After some correspondence between Rayleigh and Ramsay, the latter, in August, 1894, started on his epic journey. After obtaining the gas causing the discrepancy he found its density to be "about 19.8" and noted that it showed a spectrum "with a blue line, which no other element shows.

Although he and later Travers were working on the "unknown," he must have had some "prescience" of what was to come; for in a letter to Lord Rayleigh dated May 24, 1894, he remarks: "Has it occurred to you that there is room for gaseous elements at the end of the first column of the Periodic Table."

Ramsay was born in October, 1852, and died on July 23, 1916. It would be well if we dwell on the scientific background in which he lived.

The old haphazard experimenting and vague theorising had died a somewhat violent death with the advent of such men as Lavoisier and Faraday; and the new spirit based on the chemical balance and measuring vessels was in sturdy growth. By the time Ramsay was a boy at the Glasgow Academy, the science had developed orderly concepts of atomicity, chemical combina-tion, atomic heats, electrolysis, syntheses of organic "types" and included some fundamental knowledge of condensation processes and the principles of the classification of the elements. This latter was systematised almost in its present form before he was thirty and some shrewd guesses made about the identity of some of the missing elements in the table. It was a time of startling theories and discoveries. He must, being such as he was-from the text under review-have "glowed from the aura of his surroundings" and found inspiration from the events of the day.

To complete the survey of this life a few "vignettes" from the subject's progress through its pages can now be profitably made.

In November, 1866, at the age of 14, he matriculated at the Glasgow University, where on entry "he took the usual Arts Degree curriculum . . . This would be Latin and Greek for two years. Logic and mathematics for one session and logic and moral philosophy for another year." A remarkable preparation for his lifelong devotion to chemistry! Here is what Ramsay says in a letter to his aunt: "I am writing a logic lecture in a letter to his aunt. I am water be every day, which is about 15 pages of quarto, I think . . . It is not very interesting.

The University, however, gave a "very discursive and rambling" course in chemistry for medical students. This Ramsay attended and furthered his knowledge of the practical side by becoming assistant to the City Analyst—after lecture hours! He had already become interested in the subject and had read Graham's Chemistry (of diffusion fame) . . . "because I wanted to know how to make fireworks."

He left the University without taking a degree and went to Germany in 1871 and studied under Fittig at Tubingen. There it was the custom to set students to work repeating the work of earlier investigators. In 1872 he was awarded the Ph.D. The present-day student will read with interest an extract from a letter to his father at this period.

"I was up this morning at 5.30, studied . . fast from 6 to 7, classes from 7 to 8 and 8 to 9, laboratory work from 9 to 3. From 3 to 5 I studied, then from 5 to 6 a lecture. Then dinner, and from 8 I must start again. It is simply all work and no play except on Thursdays."

From 1872 to 1879 he was assistant to the Professor of Chemistry at Anderson's College, Glasgow. Here he became interested in Physical Chemistry and the attendant needs of glass blowing and manipulation. (Running through the whole book is the patent fact that if a researcher needed any but the ordinary glassware he had to make it himself). No inspiration for serious research came in this period and what work he did "reflects rather the inadequacy of his academic training—than the quality of the man."

It is about here that one notices that travel and social

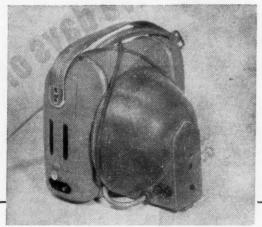
life are complementary rather than supplementary to his academic life. He had the urge to travel, to meet friends—"receive benefits from and leave pleasing memories behind."

"In December, 1879, the Chair in Chemistry in University College, Bristol, became vacant and Ramsay applied for it." He was 27. He followed the usual pracapplied for it." He was 27. He followed the usual practice in those days of supporting his claims with shoals of testimonials. Included in them were ones from Fittig, Wurtz and Hoffmann in Germany—and the Professor of Moral Philosophy of Glasgow!

From a letter of Ramsay we read: "It was one vote which made me successful. That vote was by a Mr. Gotch. Among my testimonials was one in Dutch. It took his fancy, and he tested my translating newers.

took his fancy . . and he tested my translating powers on a theological treatise. I didn't quite make a hash of it, and it secured me the chair."

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He subsequently became Principal of the College, and, of all the chapters in the book, perhaps the chapter headed Principal of University College, Bristol, gives the clearest insight into the man's character and work. During his stay there he had the "patronage" of the appointment of a chemical assistant or junior lecturer at the handsome salary of £150 per annum. Said Ramsay: "The future lecturer must be a gentlemanly fellow, as he ranks with the professor." The gentlemanly fellow was duly appointed. He was David Orme Masson, later to become the well beloved Professor of Chemistry in Melbourne University.

In 1887 he became Professor of Chemistry in University College, London, where he stayed until his retirement in 1912. There the most important part of his work in Physical Chemistry was carried out, climaxing in the work on the Inert Gases, followed by work on the properties and possible uses of Radon, from samples "in quantity" which he prepared himself.

He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1904.

Of his last lecture in 1912 Orme Masson wrote: "All the members of the staff were present. I doubt whether any of us took in much of it, for the consciousness of a great occasion was upon us. Ramsay carried it through calmly and leisurely as any other lecture . . . but the sober, sustained and affectionate homage of applause which followed moved him visibly."

One can only say of this life . . . that it is a great tribute to a great man and a great scientist.

-H.B.

Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

BUSINESS ACUMEN NECESSARY

Sir—I feel that the pharmaceutical organisations are in a sense responsible for many "square pegs" endeavouring to fit the pharmaceutical "round hole." I refer to the fact that a great percentage of prospective entrants to the pharmaceutical occupation are not sufficiently informed on the practical application of pharmacy, and that it is necessary to have business acumen if one is to really succeed.

Too many of them are of the impression that success in examinations (as conducted at present) is all that is necessary to set oneself up as the "compleat pharmacist."

I think that before any apprentice is accepted he or she should be advised by a panel of experienced pharmacists on just what the practical application of pharmacy entails. I think a lot would be grateful for the advice, which might possibly save them a lot of time before they give up the course in desperation.

Some, of course, will struggle on to ultimate qualification, but with never a hope of advancing beyond the "Registered Assistant" stage. Yours, etc.,

J. I. FINN.

Hunter's Hill, N.S.W., April 3, 1957.

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, April 10, 1957.

Doctors' Further Plans for Resignation

During the past month the British Medical Association has been going ahead with its plans for a withdrawal of doctors from the Health Service after the Ministry of Health refused to submit to arbitration a claim for increased remuneration. It is proposed that there will be a "progressive withdrawal" of general medical practitioners, as from November 1. Certain areas will be selected, and the doctors there will give notice on July 2 to resign from the List; if necessary the number of areas will be progressively increased.

the number of areas will be progressively increased. Doctors in these areas will continue to treat their patients on the following basis. During the first month former N.H.S. patients will be treated privately, but no fees will be asked of them; if there is no settlement with the Government during this period, a standard token fee of 5/- for a surgery consultation and 7/6 for a domiciliary visit will be charged after November 1. Receipts will be given, and patients will be advised to lodge them at the nearest National Insurance Office so that the Government may have an opportunity of refunding the sums involved. Practitioners will have discretion to waive or modify these fees in special cases such as old age pensioners. Later, if the Government "remains obdurate," a full economical charge will be made to patients. These proposals are being submitted to local medical committees at a special conference on April 30. Meanwhile, junior medical officers in the Hospital Service have received salary increases.

Mace Presented to Society

The Pharmaceutical Society has been presented with a ceremonial mace for use on official occasions by the Wellcome Foundation Ltd. The mace is made of silver and is approximately 25 in. long. The Arms of the Society, which is on the front, is of fire-gilt, and six motifs in gold are below the head. These motifs are associated with pharmacy and show respectively a associated with pharmacy and show respectively a pair of scales, a drug jar, a pestle and mortar, a specie jar, a conical measure, and a shop round. The shaft is entwined by a gilt scroll bearing the dates of the Society's Royal Charters, and the designs spaced between the control of the state of the st between the scroll are symbolic of the way in which new discoveries and new scientific methods are utilised to meet the ever-increasing demands by pharmacy and pharmacists. The designs are: the Antibiotic Era represented by Penicillium notatum, Chemotherapy re-presented by a benzine ring, and a methane molecule inside, symbolising the aliphatic and aromatic series constituting organic synthetic products, Radio-chemistry represented by the radioactive isotope C shown structurally, Pharmacology denoted by an open book symbolising learning and showing a leaf signifying the use of plants in pharmacy and medicine, and a mosquito symbolising pharmacy in the tropics, Research represented by apparatus used in research laboratories symbolised by a microscope, Injection therapy represented by a group of ampoules.

At the top of the mace is a conical cover engraved with foxgloves, surmounted by a carboy finial. The fleuron terminates in a poppy seed head. At the presentation ceremony Mr. M. W. Perrin, C.B.E., Chairman of the Wellcome Foundation Ltd., recalled the long association which had existed between the Society and his organisation. It would not be unknown to them, he said, that Silas Burroughs and Henry Wellcome, to whose partnership in business as immigrants from the United States of America they owed the Company's

existence, were both pharmacists. He desired to make it clear that his colleagues and he represented the Board of The Wellcome Foundation Ltd., the organisa-tion which was responsible for the cost and execution of their research as well as for manufacture and for the sale and distribution of their products. On the other hand, the Wellcome Trust was a philanthropic organisation, and it also had made its contribution to the activities of the Society.

Mr. Perrin observed that it was a general, and ancient, custom that bodies such as the Society should possess a mace which could be displayed at formal meetings and which could contribute to the dignity, as well as to the decoration, of such events. Knowing that the Society had no such material emblem, it was with real pleasure that they had learnt in informal discussions that the Council would be prepared to accept one as a gift from the Wellcome Foundation, and this it was his privilege to hand over that evening. Continuing, Mr. Perrin said he hoped that when the mace was examined they would appreciate more and more the intricate emblems, national, scientific and technical, which made up the design. They all traditional, they covered history that was long past all traditional, they covered history were now living. The They were not and events among which they were now living. The radioactive carbon isotope was depicted along with the pestle and mortar and the foxglove. The design had high artistic merit and successfully disproved the belief. still current, that the arts and the sciences were not both aspects of the humanities.

Society's Affairs

Twelve candidates have come forward for the seven seats at the Council election in May and five other members who were nominated refused to stand

The Council has been informed by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission that the main titles in the next edition of the Pharmacopoeia will be in English, and that Latin and abbreviated Latin subsidiary titles would be included where there was a strong difference between words in the two languages, but there would be no With regard to the decision to discontinue the apothecaries' system in the 1963 B.P., and subsequent editions, the change might be difficult before alterations were made in the law, and the Commission felt that this aspect of the problem should be examined as soon as possible. The Council has been told that in future the National Formulary will be entitled "The British National Formulary."

Health Estimates for 1957-8

Health Estimates for 1957-8

In the period immediately before the Budget the various departments produce their estimates for the ensuing year. The Health Service for all Britain is estimated to cost £630 million, of which £550 million is the net total required. After the usual appropriations have been made this represents a net increase of £21 million. Pharmaceutical services generally are down, but this is accounted for by the larger payments expected from natients. The gross figure for England expected from patients. The gross figure for England and Wales is £59 million and patients will contribute £11 million. Ingredients and containers are expected to cost almost £36 million, against £33 million in the current year. Ingredients in Wales will cost £2.7 million and in Scotland £3.8 million. Dispensing fees are expected to be rather less, due to the fact that arrears of back payments were cleared during the year which has just ended.

Prices of Proprietaries

The Minister of Health has announced in a written reply that agreement has been reached with the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry on a scheme for regulating the prices of proprietary medicines used in the National Health Service. Negotiations have been going on for almost three years, and the question of these prices has been raised several times in Parliament, by the Accountant General and by Select Committees on the Public Accounts. The scheme was

put forward by the Association and has been modified in the course of discussions. It is designed not neces-sarily to reduce prices but rather to curb excess. About 4000 products will be covered by the scheme, and these represent about 90 per cent. of the cost of all pro-prietaries, which is at least £25 million per year. A number of price reductions may result with savings up to £750,000 a year.

up to £750,000 a year.

The scheme contains three main provisions for establishing reasonable maximum prices; by reference to export prices where the products have established themselves in world markets, by reference to the prices of equivalent standard drugs, and by using a special formula devised for the purpose. The formula com-prises an ingredient allowance based on recognised trade prices and processing and packaging allowances. In special cases a manufacturer may negotiate a fair and reasonable price with the Ministry. The scheme will have a three years run and if necessary will be viewed in the light of experience. To permit the financing of research and development no product will come under the scheme during its first three years on the market, so that firms will have a reasonable chance of recovering a share of their development costs.

Tranquillisers
The latest edition of "Prescribers Notes" which is issued by the Ministry of Health for the guidance of doctors in the Health Service, is concerned solely with "tranquillisers." Part of the text is given below.

"Many drugs and drug mixtures now being advocated for the relief of the agitation and anxiety frequently associated with common forms of mental illness, both major and minor, are not chemically or pharmacologically related to any of the already well-established sedatives and hypnotics (e.g., those of the barbiturate group). It is perhaps in order to distinguish these preparations, some of which contain relatively new drugs, as having an action on the central nervous system which is neither hypnotic nor sedative that they have been loosely grouped together under the term 'tranquillisers.' This grouping and the name now being used for it tends, however, to be confusing, because among the large number of drugs thus labelled there are several sub-groups with widely differing clinical applications, and their chemical structures and pharmacological actions offer but little guidance as to how they should be used. In this connection it may be said that the proper place of some of these new drugs in the treatment of mental illness, both major and minor, is quite unestablished; and that for most of them the full effects of long-term administration have not been determined.'

The bulletin states that at present it appears justifiable to divide the drugs having an action on the central nervous system, which for want of a better term can be described as "tranquillising," into two

broad sub-groups:

A. Drugs used mainly in mental hospitals, and chiefly for the control of states of agitation associated with the major psychiatric disorders. The best known drugs in this group are Reserpine and Chlorpromazine.

B. The second sub-group B consists of drugs advocated for treating the less severe forms of mental illness, e.g. psychoneurotic disorders and anxiety states. The chief drugs in this sub-group are Meprobamate and Benactyzine.

Other drugs which are sometimes regarded as tranquillisers but whose clinical indications at present are not clearly determined include Methylpentynol and its esters, Amphetamine Mixtures, Mephenesin and Mephenesin Mixtures (Mephenesin is a pharmacological established as a muscle relaxant).

The Ministry suggest that before prescribing these

drugs doctors should ask themselves the following

questions:—
1. Is a "tranquilliser" really necessary?

2. Do the indications outweigh the known risk of toxic or other effects, and the possibility that there NEW ADDITIONAL POTENCY

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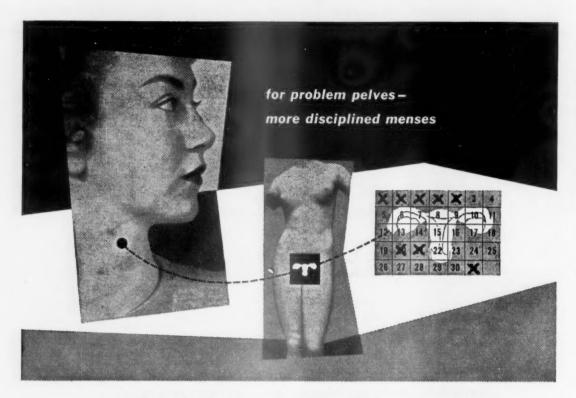


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may be long-term risks which are not yet known?; and Would a sedative not serve the purpose equally

well?

In particular, the Ministry suggest that where there may be any question of a psychosis practitioners would be unwise to use these drugs and drug mixtures without expert psychiatric advice; and also that their possible effects on persons likely to be driving motor vehicles should be remembered.

Examiners' Report

The report of the Board of Examiners for Scotland indicates as in previous years that the majority of candidates who passed did so with relatively little to spare, and there were few who obtained really high marks. In pharmaceutics it was found that there was a great improvement in aseptic technique, but candidates failed to check their calculations or even to stop and consider whether the numerical answer obtained was reasonable. In pharmacology an improvement was noticed, and there was an obvious and extreme difference between candidates who had, and who had not, served a period of practical apprenticeship. Those with experience of dispensing possessed a well-grounded knowledge of usage of pharmaceuticals.

Hospital Supplies

The Central Health Services Council has issued an interim report on the question of hospital supplies. This report deals chiefly with the level at which buying should take place. One of the sub-committees which undertook the work was concerned only with drugs and dressings. Approval was expressed of joint contracting by Management Committees, and this method combines the advantages of large scale buying with autonomy among the groups. So far the response to the Minister's attempts to encourage joint buying has been disappointing, and little progress has been made over the past four years. The Committee warns that if hospital authorities persist in avoiding the issue the Minister might be enforced to impose a greater degree of centralised buying, although this is inconsistent with the Minister's general policy of delegation to hospitals of their day-to-day administration. It has been shown by the Committee that in the case of drugs substantial savings have been made by joint contracting, and that savings could also be made in regard to other articles in common use. Committees should not be put off by the difficulties which occur at the outset, and as no hard and fast rules can be laid down, authorities in each region should devise schemes to meet their indi-vidual circumstances. Each should learn from their own experience as well as from the experience of

Antidote for Haemophilia

Workers at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medi-cine have announced in "The Lancet" that they have succeeded in producing a new antidote for haemophilia. Dr. Ralph Kekwick and Dr. Peter Wolf have prepared clinical supplies of anti-haemophilic factor from fresh blood which when injected into a vein is effective for a short period and enables surgical procedures to be carried out. The new factor can be freeze-dried and is stable at room temperature for six months. preparation contains ten times as much anti-haemophilic factor as fresh blood. Six surgical cases are described in "The Lancet" including one of radical surgery and another in which the roots of 21 teeth were removed. The factor is being produced in a pilot scale plant in the laboratories where all available gamma globulin is made, and limited supplies are being sent to specialists. It is estimated that 14,000 blood donations would be required every year if the demands of haemophilics in the country were to be met, on the basis of one injection annually by each of the 2000 haemophilics in Great Britain.

New Fellows of the Royal Society Among the 25 new Fellows of the Royal Society are Dr. F. L. Rose, of Imperial Chemical Industries

(Pharmaceuticals) Ltd., who is distinguished for his work on the synthesis of drugs such as Paludrine and Antrycide, and Dr. Lester Smith, of Glaxo Laboratories. Dr. Smith's principal work has been on the chemistry and biochemistry of vitamins, especially the isolation and crystallisation of vitamin B₁₂.

Gold Medals for Hospital Pharmacists

Evans Medical Supplies Ltd. is providing through the Council of the Guild of Public Pharmacists an award of two gold medals annually to hospital phar-macists who are deemed to have made outstanding contributions to the advancement of professional The nomination of the recipients and the responsibility for the conditions governing the selection will be vested solely in the Council of the Guild, but membership of the Guild will not be a prerequisite for eligibility for the award.

Fluorescent Finish on Cotton Wool

In the examination of a number of samples of cotton wool it has been found that they have a fluorescent finish. The appropriate B.P.C. sub-committee is considering the problem as to whether such dressings are of Codex quality when all other standards have been met. Meanwhile, where test prescriptions are taken the fluorescent finish is ignored by the advisers to executive councils.

SOUTH AFRICA

Sale of Poisons

Returning to the proposed Amendment, the Society seeks to limit the avenues through which poisons are sold. Strangely enough the "Pharmaceutical Journal" records the great difficulty which is experienced by those who wish to market an animal medicine. Not only must its composition be known, but it must comply with the Department's ideas of therapeutic worth. Human medicines, in contra-distinction, are marketed without let or hindrance and without declaration of the formula.

The record of poisonings grows apace, and many of them are due to sheer ignorance of the nature of the

substances being used.

Between the various sections of the pharmaceutical industry a new and friendly spirit reigns. This is shown by the fact that the Proprietary Association has given the major portion of its reserve funds, £1500, to the Pharmaceutical Society for its building fund, whilst the Manufacturing Association has made an interest-free loan of £1000.

The Chairman of the Proprietary Association, at the 21st Annual General Meeting, said that future problems can be solved by discussion at the Pharmaceutical Trades Council, now just one year old.

Society Annual Meeting
The South African Pharmaceutical Society is busy preparing for the annual general meeting of its Council, to be held this year in Cape Town. Concurrently the House of Assembly will probably be considering the Amendment to the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, which has now reached the Committee Stage, the stage in which the death blow is often given to the hopes and aspirations of those interested in the Bill.

One clause has already suffered such a fate—that which required 51 per cent. of the shares of any corporate body practising as a chemist and druggist to be

held by a registered chemist.

It was hoped that by this clause retail pharmacy might in the future be practised only by pharmacists. So far as I can gather from a perfunctory reading of Hansard, it was felt that such a proviso would impose hardship upon the family of a deceased chemist, if one of his sons or daughters was not also a chemist. Just how many such cases there can be per year I have no means of knowing, but it seems to me that these eventualities could have been met by a specific amendment for this particular purpose.

The agenda of the annual general meeting is a very short one, but it does not mean that the meeting will also be short—usually the longest meetings have the

shortest agenda.

For once no branch of the society is seeking to amend the Constitution, but it cannot be said that the Constitution has reached the stage of perfection. No doubt the constitutionalists will return to the fray next year, when more pressing problems have been disposed of.

Apprenticeship cum Improvership

One motion for the annual general meeting seeks to alter the period of apprenticeship so that it may be served as a post-graduate improvership. At present it may be served before the college course, or a two-year break between the first and second years of the three-

year study period may be made.

Whether this is a good idea or not, I cannot say. It is followed in some countries with apparent success: but I know those who hold apprenticeship to be a complete wash-out! Certainly not your correspondent, who had the good fortune to serve an apprenticeship with m pharmacist who liked to teach. The net result was that little was left for the college to teach except the purely theoretical aspects of the subjects.

Such apprenticeships are rare, and from chats with apprentices I gain the view that none of them is very enthusiastic about apprenticeship and regard it as a waste of time. Yet pharmacists complain that assistants have very little acumen and have to be supervised. It is fast becoming clear that the average pharmacist uses his apprentice as cheap labour and does not bother to teach him much beyond the rudiments of dispensing.

This is perhaps reflected in the fact that the Register of Apprentices shows only 505 names as against 565 for the previous year. However, many aspirant pharmacists are entering college direct from school, and I estimate that there are about 100 of these at the moment.

Degree Courses
Two universities are now offering courses leading to the degree of B.Sc. (Pharm.) and students prefer to go

direct to university from school.

The institution of the university degree in Pharmacy stems directly from the Bremer report; but organised pharmacy has itself pressed for this, and last year there was actually a motion to establish a Chair of Pharmacy. This came to naught since it involved a large capital outlay.

It is somewhat strange to find that a motion to be presented to the annual grand meeting asks that steps be taken to "alter the inequitable position whereby students... undertaking the same period of study and covering the same syllabus... obtain two different qualifications, i.e. Dip.Pharm. and B.Pharm., which can so easily mislead the public as to the relative values of these qualifications."

The motion, to my mind, somewhat flatters the public, in imagining that they differentiate between qualifications. They are more likely to judge by the number of letters after a man's name than by what they mean. In other countries it makes not the slightest difference, and in America all pharmacists seem to be reduced to anonymity under the title "Doctor," whether possessed of a doctor's degree or no.

The motion is based on a misconception that the syllabus of the degree and the diploma are the same. The South African Pharmacy Board, which controls educa-tion, has insisted that the degree syllabus contain the same material as the diploma syllabus. But nothing has been said about going beyond that, and I am aware

that the degree syllabus will be extended.

Unfortunately the lack of flexibility which the Board's control lends to the syllabus makes it impossible to deviate as much as one would like without lengthening the course. It is fast becoming obvious that the course could with ease be extended to four years. In order to do this it would be necessary to further cut the apprenticeship, and this the Board would not do. I recall that in one country it was usual to serve two years if you took one diploma and only one year if you studied for the higher.

Advertising

The problem of advertising is to come up for debate once more. Some pharmacists seem to resent the way in which their professional brethren advertise. It is at present forbidden to suggest by advertisement that one's dispensing services or facilities are of a higher order than those of another. But again I fear that pharma-cists often read into advertisements something which the general public never sees in them.

After Hours Trading

The bone of contention is, as usual, after hours trading. Although there are many emergency dispensaries in existence, sponsored by the Pharmaceutical Society for the convenience of the public, the number of such private services is on the increase.

There is little doubt that quite a few pharmacists make a good thing out of such services, by selling things which could hardly be classed as emergency

medicines

The "official" dispensaries have an exemption as regards advertising, and it has been suggested that this should be withdrawn and that no advertising at all should be allowed. Such a step would certainly have the effect of putting the damper on private after-hour services, but the public in need would be in doubt as to where they could get a prescription dispensed. The result would be that the doctors themselves would have to step in, with a consequent increase in the number of dispensing doctors. This the Society has been actively combating for the last ten years, and is currently hoping to get the Amending Bill to "kill" the dispensing doctor!

Hospitals as Training Centres The number of avenues of apprenticeship is being increased by the recognition of hospitals as training centres. Several manufacturing laboratories are also recognised, but many which would like to take apprentices cannot measure up to the Board's standards, nor can they offer the training in dispensing which is de-manded of them. Not all retail pharmacies are allowed apprentices; first they must have been established for three years, and then they must have attained a definite volume of dispensing business. It has been suggested recently that apprentices should attend college during apprenticeship in order to learn dispensing, but there are many who would find this impossible.

Potentially Harmful Drugs

The profession is showing some impatience at the failure of the Ministry of Health to gazette the changes in the list of Potentially Harmful Drugs. This list, we are told, has been considerably amended, but until the new list appears in the Gazette, it remains unofficial. In the interim, it would appear that by some the provisions of this socious are honoured more in the breach sions of this section are honoured more in the breach than the observance. Whether officialdom will ever get around to appointing inspectors to check up on chemists and doctors is more than doubtful, but it is clear that professional integrity means little to quite a lot of practitioners.

C.D.A. Scheme

The C.D.A. Scheme has been causing some comment of late; both the British and South African Pharmaceuof late; both the British and South African Friatmaceutical Journals have published some comment, and have stimulated the organisers of the scheme to reply. The facts are obvious; manufacturers offered the 22,000 avenues of the general dealers are hardly likely to limit their goods to 1,400 retail chemists' shops. The retailer will prefer those goods which are limited to chemists only, and so a state of impasse occurs. But past experience shows that chemists rarely offer their whole-hearted support to any line. "Too busy" is the usual cry, and there is a lot of truth in that cry.

Another factor which makes it difficult to push any

one line or series of lines, is the floating population

AN ALTERNATIVE TO LINCTUS HEROIN

"The control of the severe usually unproductive cough associated with tumours of the lungs and bronchi is a difficult therapeutic problem, for which hitherto, at least in this country, opiates including heroin have often been used. But American physicians have used alternatives for this purpose. Increasing interest is being shown in the antitussive properties of some of the new synthetic narcotics, especially in levorphan congeners such as dextrophan and dextromethorphan. These substances, though they have no analgesic properties and are said not to produce addiction, have been found to be as effective as codeine and to cause no undesirable side-effects."

Lancet, 1955, if, 1183.

"... Dextromethorphan (known as 'Romilar') is said to have no side-effects, to maintain its efficiency over long periods, and not to induce addiction: it does not prevent the coughing up of phlegm or alter the consistence of the sputum, and it has no analgesic action."

Lancet, 1956, i, 565.

'ROMILAR'

DEXTROMETHORPHAN

Packings: Syrup in bottles of 100 c.c. and 500 c.c. (15 mg. in 5 c.e.).

Tablets (15 mg.), 20 and 200.

ROCHE PRODUCTS PTY. LIMITED, 1 BARRACK STREET, SYDNEY



It's no secret

Hundreds of mothers every year write enthusiastic letters and thousands more throughout Australia tell their neighbours, friends and relatives how they have raised two, three, or even more infants on Heinz Baby Foods—Strained or Junior.

The medical world, too, recognise that no baby foods are more nourishing than those prepared by Heinz. Doctors, Baby Health Centres, and hospital authorities can recommend with confidence any of the many varieties of Heinz Baby Foods.

It's no gossip, it's a fact, that the best selling baby foods in Australia are Heinz.

the most recommended
BABY
FOODS
in Australia are
HEINZ

of assistants. They seem to never-well, hardly everidentify themselves with a business. The chemist who finds himself a good and faithful assistant has got himself a treasure indeed; sooner or later marriage raises its ugly head and an assistant is lost perhaps for a time. If she remains (and they are mostly shes) then the consequences of marriage sooner or later remove them from the scene. The man who is best off is the chemist with one assistant-preferably his wife-then she can't leave, or can she?

Sunday Observance Sunday Observance is a very sore subject in South Africa. Due to our Calvinistic upbringing and ancestry, South Africa is very keen on the observance of the Sabbath, and of late several sportsmen have found themselves in trouble for indulging on Sundays. Many shops, those selling perishables chiefly, are able to keep open and trade, and there is little doubt that many medicines are sold through these shops on a Sunday. There is a move to get the law a little more rigorously applied in this respect, which might affect many chemists.

Shorter Hours
The National Union of Distributive Workers is also anxious to shorten the working day by closing at five o'clock. One can hardly blame them, but for the chemist this will bring its own problems, since many doctors issue prescriptions in the late afternoon, and this results

in a fair volume of dispensing between 5 and 6 o'clock. If shops are forced to close it will mean that the pharmacist will have to avail himself of the right to attend for emergencies, and if this is done to any extent, we will be back again at the old game of keeping open until late at night.

Examination Results

At its recent meeting the South African Pharmacy Board considered many things, among them the examination results, which were, as usual, disappointing. This Board, and indeed other examination boards, has been bewailing the fact of low examination passes for as long as I can remember. Perhaps one day they will realise that this is normal, and to expect otherwise is to cry for the moon.

Manufacturers' Depots Certain manufacturers who have depots in various parts of the Union have been seeking relief from the ruling that they must have a qualified pharmacist in charge. The Department of Health is apparently not desirous of changing this state of affairs, and there seems no reason why it should. It seems a little hard to the firm since it only distributes sealed packages to chemists, but South African pharmacy has been adamant on this point for many years.

Unqualified Dispensing

The Board has also been made aware of the existence of nursing homes where dispensing is done by unqualified personnel and has expressed its disapproval. Official clinics allow nurses to dispense, and there has been the usual queries as to what constitutes dispensing.

Telephoned Subscriptions Many doctors are in the habit of telephoning prescriptions for Potentially Harmful Drugs to the chemist and then neglecting to send the written prescription which the law demands. Chemists are worried about this, and the Board has expressed the opinion that it is the doctor's duty to send the prescription.

The only way to enforce this is for just one doctor to be fined for breaking the law in this respect. The re-

mainder will fall into line very quickly!

One chemist got himself into trouble through not taking the necessary care with his Habit-Forming Drug Register. This is a chore about which most chemists are very conscientious. However, I am always moved to amusement by the visits of the inspector, since he, not being a qualified pharmacist, is quite incapable of distinguishing morphine from sacch. lact.

On the whole chemists are a trustworthy lot, with a due regard for the ethics of their profession, and transgressors are very few and far between.

Trade Notes

Mr. G. R. Wright has joined the Drug Division of the New South Wales office of Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., and will cover portion of the Sydney metropolitan area and country districts. Mr. J. R. Wright, Managing Director of Wrighted

Pty. Ltd., and Sellotape (Australia) Pty. Ltd., left Sydney recently for a visit to his company's associates in the U.S.A. and Europe to discuss with them expansion programmes for both Australian companies. Overseas associates include British Cellophane Ltd. and Adhesive Tapes Ltd. of England, and Milprint Overseas Corporation of the U.S.A.

BOOTS NEWCASTLE OFFICE

As from April 8, 1957, the Newcastle office of Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has been located at 11 National Park street, Newcastle West, N.S.W. The telephone number remains unaltered-B 4429.

SMALL SIZE GLAXO PRODUCT

Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. advises that in response to many requests for a small size of Streptomycin Oral Solution Glaxo the company has introduced a new additional pack containing four fluid ounces.

Each fluid ounce of Streptomycin Oral Solution Glaxo contains one gram of streptomycin base (as sulphate). The packs and prices are:

	Trade	Retail
Bottles of 4 fluid ounces	9/6	14/3
Bottles of 8 fluid ounces	18/6	26/-

SIGMA STAFF APPOINTMENTS

Mr. J. N. Barcham. Ph.C., F.P.S., after experience in many departments of the company, has been appointed Executive Officer, Medical Division, concentrating on developmental work and other technical aspects of the company's interests.

Mr. H. F. Rodgers, M.A.I.O., M.A.I.Ch., after many years of active detailing, has also been appointed Executive Officer, Medical Division, to supervise the company's Medical Detail Force.

Both Messrs. Barcham and Rodgers will assist Mr. G. T. Peterson, Ph.C., F.P.S., F.I.S.M., A.F.A.I.M., as Chief Executive Officer, Medical Division.

SYRUP MINADEX BONUS

Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. advises that during the month of May special bonus terms will be available on Syrup Minadex. The details of the special offer are:

Parcel No. 1-6 oz. size-

3 dozen 6 oz. Minadex invoiced at 26-12 dozen with a bonus of 6 bottles free.

Parcel No. 2—12 oz. size—
2 dozen 12 oz. Minadex invoiced at 1 8-12 dozen with a bonus of 4 bottles free.

The special bonus terms are available through all wholesale druggists and reply-paid cards have been sent to all pharmacists.

The Journal invites as items for the "Trade Notes" section personal items dealing with mem-bers of the staffs of the Drug Manufacturing and Agency Houses which advertise in the Journal. Material should be sent to "A.J.P.," 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne. If personal illustration blocks are supplied, they should not exceed 1½ in. width. When it is necessary to have a block made, the cost will be charged to the Company from which the item was received.

ADDIS (AUST.) PTY. LTD.

"No doubt the first settlers brought Addis tooth-brushes with them to this country, for my ancestor invented the toothbrush back in 1780." This remark was made by Mr. R. A.

Mr. R. A. Addis

Addis, Chairman of Directors of Addis Limited, England, who visited Australia recently.

Mr. R. A. Addis is the xth generation of his sixth family to hold the reins of the company, which now has over 1000 people employed in three factories in Britain, with associated factories in South Africa, India, Denmark and Aus-tralia. The Addis Company is the largest maker and seller of toothbrushes (Wis-dom) in the British Commonwealth, and leads the market in the United Kingdom and Australia for toilet brushware.

The purpose of Mr. Addis' visit to Australia was to inspect the new Addis factory at Ryde, N.S.W., and to advise the Australian subsidiary company in connection with future plans for the development of a wide range of unusual consumer goods in plastics and associated fields.

The Australian company was established in 1930, and Mr. Addis' first gesture on arrival here was to present long service watches to four of the oldest employees. who have just completed 25 years' service.

At a cocktail party given by his Australian directors at Ushers Hotel, Sydney, Mr. Addis was able to meet many wholesale and retail distributors and suppliers. He expressed much interest in Australian marketing activities and problems.

On April 6 Mr. Addis left Australia for England, travelling via South Africa, where he will visit the South African associated company.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON PTY. LTD.

Branch Factories in Melbourne and Adelaide

One of Australia's major industrial enterprises, Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd., is planning to establish branch factories in Melbourne and Adelaide. A site for the Melbourne factory has already been purchased.

The company's factory at Botany, N.S.W., occupying several acres and surrounded by lawns and gardens, is noted for its modern design and lay-out.

The managing director, Mr. W. H. Northam (an alderman of the Sydney City Council) said that the new factories would help to offset the present heavy Interstate freight rates.

Freight charges had become a serious problem for many manufacturers and it was becoming increasingly difficult to maintain uniform prices for products in all States.

Mr. Northam expressed the view that the only solu-tion was to give effect to plans for a uniform rail gauge. The saving in handling charges would greatly benefit manufacturers and help to reduce the cost of goods to consumers.

Additional plant costing £300,000 is being installed at the Botany factory to produce materials used in the manufacture of various products. The materials are at present imported at a cost of several hundred thousand pounds a year.

Local production would save exchange and would be of strategic value should the world situation deteriorate, Mr. Northam said.

During World War II, the firm's Sydney factory produced practically the whole of the dressings for the Australian, American and British armed forces in the Pacific area.

Mr. Northam left Sydney on April 8 to discuss the new developments with executives of the company in America and England. He will first visit Japan, where Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. is considering establishing an associated company. The company has factories in an associated company. The concountries throughout the world.

PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

The 20 cards issued recently for the month of April. 1957, dealt with the following products:-

A: 129 Allercur-Syrup A: 130 Asmacort B: 81 Biopar Forte B: 82 Bacitracin Sterile D: 101 Dioctyl-Medo

E: 69 Ecolid Florinef with Graneodin Ointment (Topical) Florinef with Graneodin Lotion F: 36

37 L: 30 Lutoral

N: 73 74 Neo-Octinum N: Normacol 0: 29 Obedin

P: 188 Penicillin V Tablets (C.S.L.) P: Primolut N

P: 190 Polyantibiotic Dental Paste

R: 37 Reorganin R: 38 Rubriment

S: 105 Streptohydrazid Sulfate T: 93 Thephorin and Thephorinets

94 Triplopen

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service (including Index Book) may be lodged at any time. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to: The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne.

We have on hand a moderate supply of the cards of 1955 and 1956 (reduced to £2/2/- for each year) for the assistance of new subscribers for 1957, who wish to give their library of references a 12 months' start. We regret the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954-are now out of print.

SIGMA EXECUTIVE ON OVERSEAS VISIT

Mr. A. K. Hobbs, Assistant General Manager (Technical), in charge of the Manufacturing Division of Sigma Co. Ltd., left Mel-bourne on April 10 on a visit to the U.S., U.K. and the Continent.

Mr. Hobbs will visit some 60 pharmaceutical manufacturing firms, mostly in Ger-Bel-Italy, Switzerland, many, France and gium, and companies associated with Sigma England and America. Sigma

Purpose of his visit is to study latest developments in the pharmaceutical industry and to obtain manu-



Mr. A. K. Hobbs facturing rights of some of the newest drugs for Sigma

Co. Ltd. Mr. Hobbs will be away for about three months.

ABBOTT'S Improved New Formula

CALCIDRINE SYRUP

As from May 1st the following formula will be available . . .

each 30 cc. (fl. oz.) of

CALCIDRINE SYRUP

represents

* SUPPLIED ONLY IN 4 FLUID OZ. BOTTLES

ABBOTT LABORATORIES PTY. LTD.-SYDNEY-N.S.W.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR PHOTO SECTION PAY!



Illustrated above is an excellent Argus Window Display which appeared recently in a Sydney Store.

FIRST OF A SERIES OF INFORMATIVE ARTICLES ON SELLING PHOTOGRAPHY — Prepared by Hanimex Pty. Ltd.

1. DISPLAY ... probably the most important feature of any retail selling is point-of-sale display. This is the force which every retailer can use to increase sales and profits in his own business. A Photographic Section in your store is an ideal means of obtaining bonus profits---and it is ideally

suited to colourful window displays which will stop passers-by and convert them into customers for you! Tie-in your display with nationally advertised photographic lines, such as the Argus 35 mm. Colour Slide Projector and the Argus Pre-Viewer.



Write to our Advertising Dept., 14 King Street, Sydney, for any assistance on window displays and for supplies of leaflets, streamers and showcards for Argus Projectors and Pre-Viewers. Hanimex Pty. Ltd., 14 King Street, Sydney, and at Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Auckland, N.Z.

PARKE-DAVIS INTRODUCES MEDICAL INSTITU-TIONAL ADVERTISING PROGRAMME IN AUSTRALIA

In March, Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Guild, and Mr. R. G. Ross, Federal Merchandising Manager, visited the Parke-Davis Laboratories at Caringbah, N.S.W.

Mr. T. J. White, General Manager of Parke-Davis, gave them a preview of the plans for the introduction into Australia of the Company's Institutional Advertising programme.

Originally conceived in the early '30's, Parke-Davis national Institutional Advertising was directed to the importance of health and the position of the doctor in the community. The programme has always featured the importance of people seeing their family doctor when they are ill, and has also drawn attention continuously to the marked improvement in the standards of medical care brought about by modern research. Although introduced in the years of the great depression, the programme immediately caught public attention and was the subject of much favourable comment from the medical profession in the United States.



The continuous series of advertisements which ran in the "Saturday Evening Post" and other magazines of world standing has been quoted as an outstandingly successful example of the type of advertising—known as Institutional—as distinct from forms of advertising directed solely to the sale of goods. Institutional advertising is employed effectively by some companies interested in identifying themselves with modern development in their particular field. This method of indirect approach builds up extensive goodwill—in the case of Parke-Davis with the medical profession and other professions responsible for the health of the community.

Discussing the first Parke-Davis full-page colour advertisement, which appeared in the "Women's Weekly" of April 3 and the "Reader's Digest" (April issue), Mr. Scott stated that continuance of the programme would be the means of associating Parke-Davis in the public mind with research and the most modern developments in medicine. It would create an impression in the public mind that Parke-Davis was synonymous with fine pharmaceuticals, and ease the task of selling when chemists produced the Parke-Davis label to their customers. Mr. Scott stated that, as time went on, reference would be made to the role of pharmacy in the maintenance of essential health services in the com-

munity. He felt that Australian pharmacy would benefit greatly from this new publicity, particularly as it was appearing concurrently with the Guild-sponsored radio programme, "Your Family Chemist."

STERLING DRUG ANNOUNCES LARGE-SCALE EXPANSION PLANS IN AUSTRALIA

Sterling Drug Inc. of New York, one of the world's largest manufacturers of drugs and pharmaceuticals, has announced plans for the large-scale expansion of its activities in Australia.

The American company is already established in this country through the century-old Frederick Stearns & Company, which for so many years has marketed a wide range of prescription drugs under the Stearns label and through the Nyal Company, whose household medicines and toilet needs are sold only by chemists. Many pharmacists are no doubt aware that it was the founder of Nyal (Frederick Stearns, an American pharmacist) who originated the policy of "chemists only" in 1855

As part of its expansion programme the parent organisation has formed a local company to be known as Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Limited. The new

as Stering Finance and a company took over the Nyal and Stearns businesses on April 1, 1957. The board of directors of the new company comprises Messrs. N. F. Leggatt (Managing Director), James Hill Jr. (U.S.A.), K. P. Symes, W. R. Kerr, W. E. Timmony and J. A. Parkinson. Authorised capital of the new company is £3,000,000.

Chemists will be glad to have the assurance of the company's directors that there will be no change in the company's policy. The Board of Directors (all of whom are personally known to many handreds of chemists) will continue the Nyal "chemists only" policy, so that Guild members can be confident they are selling dependable quality products, the repeat business on which must come back to pharmacy.



Mr. Noel F. Leggatt

To standardise trade marks for the company's medical products with associate companies in Great Britain, U.S.A., Canada and other parts of the world, the Medical Division has been renamed. It is now known as Winthrop Laboratories, and all Stearns medical products are progressively adopting the mark "Winthrop." The name Winthrop is world renowned in medical and pharmaceutical fields for highest quality drugs and for its outstanding contributions to pharmaceutical and medical research.

The new company has already purchased 11 acres of land in Sydney and has announced plans for the immediate erection of modern pharmaceutical manufacturing laboratories. The new plant, which will have a floor area of 250,000 square feet, will be one of the largest and most modern drug manufacturing plants in the Southern Hemisphere. Messrs. Stephenson & Turner, architects of Sydney, have been commissioned to plan the new buildings.

In addition to supplying the home market, the company is also supplying many important export markets from Australia.

PFIZER PTY, LTD.

New General Manager First Here as Schoolboy

Mr. James McGee, recently appointed General Manager of Pfizer Pty. Limited, Sydney, spent most of his boyhood in Melbourne where, until he was 13, he attended Wesley College.

He returned to the United States in 1933 with his father, an American oil executive, and came back in February this year as head of the Australian affiliate of Chas. Pfizer & Co. Inc., Brooklyn, New York, the world's largest producer of antibiotics for humans, animals and industry.

Mr. McGee, 36, is a B.Sc. in Business Administration from the University of New York and, during the war,

was a dive-bomber pilot with the United States Navy in the Pacific.

Before joining the Pfizer organisation, which is rapidly expanding its world-wide operations, he was with Chesebrough-Ponds and for two years represented the company in India.

Last year Mr. McGee visited Australia as Pfizer Sales Promotion Manager for the Eastern Area, which takes in Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Indonesia, Thailand, Hong Kong, India, the Philippines and other countries.

When he went back to New York he was offered the general managership of the Pfizer affiliate in Australia and is directing its expansion here.

The parent company has been established 108 years and has three large plants in the United States (two

of these are shown in the accompanying illustrations) and several overseas.

Products range from antibiotics to anti-nausea drugs, from blueprint chemicals to beverage ingredients, from plasticisers to poultry remedies and from vitamin capsules to veterinary preparations.

Pfizer pioneered the deep-fermentation field, particularly in the mass-production of citric acid, and used this method during World War II to bulk-produce penicillin in answer to urgent appeals from Great Britain.

It also conducts the world's largest animal and agricultural research centre at Terre Haute, Indiana, where 60 scientists do important research into the antibiotic



Ariel view of the Groton, Connecticut, plant of Chas. Pfizer & Co. Inc.



Artist's sketch of the Brooklyn plant of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., world's largest producers of antibiotics. The company was originally established in Brooklyn in 1849.



Mr. James McGee, newly appointed General Manager at Pfizer Pty. Ltd., Sydney.

feeding of livestock to improve health and weight.

Among the company's many widely-known products are the anti-biotics terramycin, tetracyn, neomycin and streptomycin; delta-cortril (for treating arthritic diseases); atarax, a non-toxic tranquilliser; tyzine, a new nasal decongestant; biostat, an antibiotic for extending the life of fresh foodstuffs; and agrimycin, an antibiotic plant spray used extensively in the United States and elsewhere.



WITH

SUPER-STICK!

They stick better — protect better!

Backed by hard selling, nation wide, press and radio advertising, Band-Aid Adhesive Bandages with amazing Super-Stick, sell for you better than ever before!

Try the amazing sticking power of this new Band-Aid Adhesive Bandage yourself. Try lifting an egg (at room temperature), an ashtray or a glass, just by touching them. No pressure is needed.

Made by JOHNSON & JOHNSON, the Greatest Name in Surgical Dressings



Testosterone Isocaproate

Testosterone Propionate
Testosterone Phenylpropionate
Testosterone Isocaproate
Testosterone Isocaproate
Testosterone Decanoate
Testosterone Decanoate
Testosterone Decanoate
Testosterone Decanoate
Testosterone Decanoate
Testosterone Decanoate
Testosterone Isocaproate
Testosterone Decanoate
Testosterone Isocaproate

Packing:-Both strengths, in I c.c. ampoules. Boxes of I and 3.

Where long term ANDROGEN THERAPY is indicated

Sole Australian Agents:

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICALS PTY. LTD. 8-12, BATHURST STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W. (Box 3967-V, G.P.O.)



Box 2320-V., G.P.O., Melbourne. Box 1162-P., G.P.O., Brisbane. Box 845, G.P.O., Adelaide. Box 1549, G.P.O., Perth.

RGANON LABORATORIES LTD., LONDON

Also at:

Student Activities

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

The office-bearers of N.A.P.S.A. have all started their various tasks, and the fruits of their work are being

Several copies of the minutes of the tenth annual Council meetings have been received in all States for ratification by the constituent organisations.

Publication of the Information Booklet is well under way and copies should be received within the month.

Reports from Queensland state that organisation for Congress 1958 is under control and that they have booked a guest house on Stradbroke Island in Moreton Bay for the week from January 13. To show what a wonderful place it is, they have taken a series of colour slides of the island, which they hope to send to the States.

All pharmacy students will be sorry to hear that Margaret Brunton, the visiting student from New Zealand, was hurt in a car accident in New South Wales, and wish her a speedy recovery.

VICTORIAN PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

At last we have recovered from "supps" and Congress and are back in circulation again. College has recommenced and so has the social life. Things got under way with the "Moomba" Commencement Ball held at the Palais de Danse, St. Kilda. The setting was superby the Social Secretary. Learner of the Social Secretary. thanks to the efforts of the Social Secretary, Jan Gour-lay. Two hundred students had a good evening; guests included the Dean (Mr. Sissons) and Mrs. Sissons.

A couple of days later, V.P.S.A. was represented in the "Moomba" parade of floats. The float depicted two phases of pharmacy. The modern "hangover bar" section was ably managed by Bey Johnson and Anne Fagan; the medieval section bordered on the macabre. Haydn Savage and Doug Knight, painted green for the occasion, and swathed in "witch-type" robes, horrified the public by mixing a ghastly brew in Royce Peppin's now useless copper. Little did the public know that the witches were almost asphyxiated several times due to mishandling of the concentrated hydrochloric acid and 880 ammonia used to produce fumes. However, all went well until the float ran out of petrol at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth streets. Never mind, next year we will try to get as far as Swanston street.

Congressites gathered at Shirl Lyons' invitation to a film night. The whole fortnight was relived as the various slides brought forth a wealth of comments and We can't wait now for Congress 1958 in

The Annual General Meeting took place on March 29. Constitutional amendments included briefly:-

1. To ensure that an Asian student be co-opted if it so happened that one was not elected.

2. That the Publicity Officer make special efforts, at the discretion of the committee, towards more successful integration into college life.

3. That elections for class representatives be carried out in class and not at the General Meeting.

Elections then proceeded and resulted as follows:-First Year-Pat Townley (from Tasmania), Ian Linden-Bell.

Second Year—Marie Crawford, Brian Jennings.
Third Year—Jill Moore, Marge Robson, Margaret Purcell, Bob Ashton, Brian Grogan, Yap Yin Cheong.
Fourth Year—Jan Gourlay, Judy Manning, Doug

Knight, Sid Shenker.

The outgoing committee was thanked for its good work, and election of office bearers then took place, resulting as follows

President-Sid Shenker. Vice-President—Jan Gourlay. Secretary—Marie Crawford. Treasurer—Judy Manning. Social Secretary—Jill Moore.
"Scruple" Editor—Bob Ashton.
"Scruple" Sub-Editor—Doug Knight,

Publicity Officer-Brian Grogan. Text Book Officer-Marge Robson.

Co-opted N.U.P.S.A. Representatives—Haydn Savage, Russell Hardidge; also co-opted, Royce Peppin.

The new committee immediately set about planning the year's strenuous social programme.

TASMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The Annual General Meeting was held on March 18. The elections resulted as follows:—

President-Rodney Andrews. Vice-President-Malcolm Cooney. Secretary—Maureen Killalea.
"Sedative" Editor—Marion Shaw. Local Publicity Officer-Jill Henry.

Since several of the northern students have transferred to Hobart, we now have a much closer liaison with the north than ever before. Two of the northerners were elected to the committee-Malcolm Cooney and Marion Shaw.

WEST AUSTRALIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The Annual General Meeting was held on March 20 and was attended by members of first, third and fourth years. Class representatives were elected from these vears-

First Year-Bonny Osbourne, Kevin Keevil, Brian Lynch, Kevin Power.

Third Year-Ann Symes, Ron Dymock, Phill Keogh, Claude Byron.

Fourth Year-Terry McManus, Ted Rear, Ernie Hogan. Margaret Whittle is automatically a member of the committee as a returning N.U.P.S.A. delegate.

There will be no election of office-bearers until the second year class representatives are elected when that year returns to the college in April after completing their National Service Training.

The most important motion passed was the amendment to the Constitution, making the membership fee 10/- for all students.

W.A.P.S.A. this year has paid its subscription to N.A.P.S.A.

On March 29, an open-air dance and barbecue was held at the home of the President, Margaret Whittle, as a somewhat belated welcome to the first year stu-dents. A large pile of rock'n'roll records appeared, and at this the first years really excelled, showing the older students just how much they had to learn. After this exercise, the refreshments supplied by the committee were very welcome. Tony Winsor produced a flashlight camera and took photographs during the evening. The barbecue, although its burning was somewhat erratic concluded a very enjoyable evening.

Students are attending a course of first-aid lectures held every Wednesday night at the St. John Ambulance rooms.

The Pharmacy Students' Ball has been arranged for May 13, the Monday of the May holidays, at the Cottesloe Civic Centre, with Ron Jenkins' band. A floor show, details of which seem to be a closely guarded secret, is being rehearsed by the more theatrically minded of the students. We hope that this will be as great a success as the last two have been, and that all will have recovered before lectures begin again.

QUEENSLAND PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY

March has been a very busy month for Queensland students, several general meetings having been held, mainly to discuss our float in the coming University procession in May. Many suggestions have been advanced, discussed, argued about and discarded. The one that seems to have triumphed is a skit on the picture "The King and I." However, the subject has to be approved by the university yet, so it is not definite.

Our first social engagement for the year, the Freshers' Dance, was held on March 15 at Hamilton Hall, just off the Brisbane River, and what a gala night it turned out to be. The hall was decorated with streamers, balloons and coloured lights, and a "hot" band really turned it on for us. Many new lasting and possibly permanent friendships were made.

After wading through the girls' cooking at supper our spirits were somewhat lowered, but they were soon regained, and when the dance broke up at midnight the 150 people from all years who attended had had a really marvellous time.

The presentation of prizes to prize winners in the recent final and intermediate exams was held on March 19 at the Guild Chambers. The prizes were presented by the Director-General of Health, Dr. Fryberg, whose opening speech on vaccines was both interesting and enlightening. The lucky people were Miss Tess Carmichael, Phill Boyle and A. Bothwell from Final, and Miss J. Simons from Intermediate. After the prizegiving a lavish supper was served.

We have a full social programme scheduled for the coming months, the most important event being the Pharmacy Ball. Other events planned are a dance, a house party and our annual football match and harbour

Margaret Whittle, National Publicity Officer, 21 Beatrice road, Dalkeith, West Australia.

SHRIMP SHELL EMULSIFIER

(An Editorial Note, "Pharmaceutical Journal," September 29, 1956.)

"Pigs," someone once remarked after observing them at trough, "is well named." And the same, with equal truth might be said about shrimps. For this self-effacing and harmless little creature has become over the years, through no fault of its own, an object of contempt—the standard simile for anything so insignificant or unimportant as to be beneath notice. There is none of the attractive "smallness" of the minnow about it, and its very inoffensiveness denies it the respect accorded to creatures a fraction of its size. Humbled in life by the finger of scorn, doomed in death to play second fiddle to the salmon in the paste pot, shrimps are very small fry indeed.

And so they might have remained, had not a wide-awake industrial organisation on the other side of the Atlantic found a way of converting chitin, one of the main constituents of the shrimp's shell, into a tolerably good emulsifying agent. According to a note in the July issue of Drug and Cosmetic Industry, this interesting transformation is achieved by a process of deacetylation which converts the chitin to a "polymer of glycose amine related to amino-cellulose"—a cationic protective colloid which has been found useful for preparing emulsions having pH values approximating to that of the human skin. Surprisingly, the collection of shrimp shells in sufficient quantity to make the venture pay does not appear to be n problem, since someone has discovered a rich lode of shell in the neighbourhood of Brunswick, Ga. Whether this unlikely find indicates

that shrimps share with elephants a common interest in establishing their own cemeteries is a matter which might best be left to marine biologists. The important thing is that this novel raw material is so readily available.

By the most extraordinary coincidence, the August issue of the same journal contains an item of related interest—the reported decision of the 7th Federal Circuit Court of Appeal that the patent for the Zipout shrimp shelling and deveining tool had been infringed by the device known as the Shrimpmaster, produced by a competitor. This remarkable implement combines a prong, a wedge and a handle. The prong is inserted into the sand vein of the shrimp and the vein is scraped out. Next comes the wedge, which, as it enters the vein channel, by exerting a progressively increasing pressure, breaks the shell and forces the shrimp meat out. Quite apart from its intrinsic interest the apparatus will doubtless commend itself to those industrialists who, while anxious to add this new emulsifier to their range of manufactures, have so far been stymied by their failure to locate a source of de-shrimped shells.

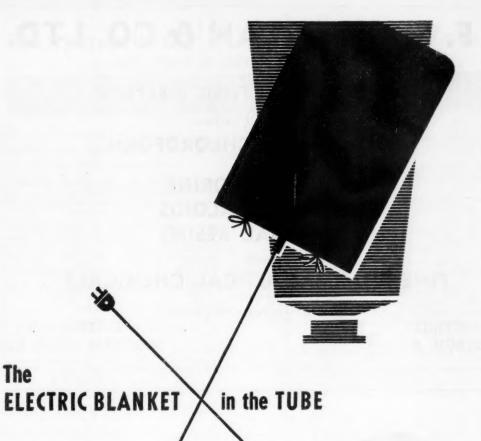
ANTIPYRETIC AND ANALGESIC PROPERTIES OF HYDROXYISOPHTHALIC ACIDS

H. O. J. Collier and G. B. Chesher. (Brit. J. Pharmacol. 1956, 11, 20.)

4-Hydroxyisophthalic acid (4-HIPA) and 2-hydroxyisophthalic acid (2-HIPA), by-products of the Kolbe-Schmitt process for the manufacture of salicylic acid, have been shown to have an antipyretic action, at least as great as aspirin, in rabbits treated with Proteus pyrogen. Single large intraperitonial doses of both compounds raised the pain threshold of rats to pressure applied to the tail, and the analgesic activities were greater than aspirin but less than salicylamide and codeine. Analgesia was not accompanied by loss of righting reflex, drowsiness or other visible side effects. The analgesic activity of 4-HIPA was not antagonised by nalorphine, but it was potentiated by codeine, methylpentynol, pentobarbitone and thiopentone. 4-HIPA had a very slight local anaesthetic action. Acute experiments in rats showed that both 2-HIPA and 4-HIPA were less toxic than codeine, aspirin and salicylamide. Subacute and chronic toxicity tests of 4-HIPA showed it to be similar in toxicity to aspirin. 0.2 per cent. of 4-HIPA in the diet of young rats produced only a very slight depression of growth.—J. Pharm. Pharmacol. 1956, 10, 812.

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Commonwealth and State News

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. A. G. Trummer has opened a pharmacy on the main South Road at Torsley Park.

Miss M. Evans is reported to have arrived safely in London and visited Mrs. Avis Smith (nee Chapman).

Mr. A. Cashway is now in charge of the branch of F.S.M.A. at Port Adelaide.

Mr. T. Rolfe has moved his pharmacy from Woodville to Findon Road, Findon.

Mr. A. Lower is now managing Carrigs-Chemists, Hindmarsh.

Mr. R. Klaffer is to open a pharmacy on Seacombe road. Darlington.

Mr. D. Farley visited Minlaton in the last weeks of March, under engagement by Mr. M. T. Martin.

Mr. B. Hayter acted during the early weeks of April as locum for Mr. D. Bardolph of Nairne.

Mr. J. Daly assisted Mr. L. Sorrell of St. Mary's during the month of April.

Mr. L. Samogyi is now in charge of F.S.M.A. at Park-

Mr. I. Fitzgerald went to Broken Hill to act as locum for Mr. R. Upton.

Mrs. K. Read is now managing the pharmacy of the late Mr. R. Cavanagh at Marylands.

Mr. D. Farley returned to Mt. Gambier for the month of April under engagement by Mr. J. S. McConnell.

Mr. P. Cosgrove is managing the branch of Friendly Society Medical Association in Croydon.

Mr. W. Vivian went to Peterborough at the beginning

of April to assist Mr. R. Vietch. Late in March, Mr. R. A. Anderson went to Melbourne to participate as a Pfeiffer scholar in a farewell dinner provided by Warner Lambert Pty. Ltd.

Miss E. Gibson spent the month of March in charge of the pharmacy conducted by her father in Westbourne

Mr. D. Cocks, on return from Victoria at the end of February, ac Torrensville. acted as manager for Mr. R. C. Gray of

Messrs, Duncan & Maine have opened a pharmacy in Victoria Square, Adelaide, with Mr. J. Maine in charge.

Mr. J. Otto went to Cleve for the end of February and the first weeks in March to act as locum for Mr. Cumming.

Mr. E. F. C. Smith of Kapunda engaged Mr. L. Mc-Caffery to manage his pharmacy during his absence on annual leave in February.

During the absence of the proprietor overseas, Mr. B. Middlemiss will be in charge of the pharmacy conducted by Mr. Rex Daniel in Blackwood.

Mr. R. Watts assisted Mr. J. Grooby of Prospect and Mr. N. Hammat during March-April and part of May.

Mr. J. Somerville of Grote street, Adelaide, has opened a pharmacy near Moore's Emporium in Victoria Square, Adelaide. Mr. J. Pain is managing for him.

Miss S. Martin returned for the latter part of March to the pharmacy in Erindale conducted by Mr. M.

Mr. P. McColl of Clare engaged Miss G. Stunell to act as manageress at the end of March and the beginning of April.

Mr. Zeon Rostek acted as locum for the first two weeks of April at the pharmacy conducted by Mr. Ross Daniel in Blackwood.

Mr. R. M. Cox of Parade, Norwood, had three weeks' vacation during March-April, whilst his pharmacy was managed by Mr. V. Moriarity.

Miss L. Kasboda spent a week in March at Brighton Pharmacy conducted by Mr. H. G. Collyer, President of the State Branch of the Guild.

Mr. A. A. Russell, of Hyde Park, has opened a pharmacy at 242A Unley Road, Unley. Mr. R. Watts is acting as manager. Mr. G. Goldsack assisted at Hyde Park during the period of organisation.

Mr. F. Moore has gone on a tour of Singapore, Hong Kong and Japanese ports. Mr. B. Cawte will manage the Mile End pharmacy during the two months Mr. Moore will be absent.

Miss L. Kasboda has assisted Mr. Walter C. Cotterell of St. Peters, during March, and has spent a portion of April in Stevens' Pharmacy, The Arcade, Rundle street, Adelaide.

Mr. J. Kelly has been moving around during the first quarter of the year, acting as manager for Mr. E. Cartier (Tiver's Pharmacy, Parkside), Mr. M. Callaghan of Terowie, Mr. W. Hawson of Woodville, Mr. D. Ardill of Woodville Gardens, Mr. J. Maine of Riverton, Mr. T. Clarke of Yankalilla, Mr. D. Penny of Elizabeth, and Mr. W. Fraser of Snowtown.

WEDDINGS

Adelaide Children's Hospital nursing graduate, Miss Janet Irwin, was married to Mr. Ivan Duggin, chemist, in St. Columba's Church, Hawthorn, on April 27.

Ryles—Buik: The marriage of Miriam, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Ryles, of Glenelg, to Donald, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Buik, of Reade Park, was solemnised at Moseley street Methodist Church on April 13.

BIRTHS

Gilchrist.—To Lynette and Bill—a daughter (Georgina Joan) at Memorial Hospital, 28/3/57.

Rice-On April 2, at Calvary, to Mary, wife of W. F. Rice-a daughter.

McNeil (nee Stirzaker).-To Margaret and Keith, on March 31, at Memorial Hospital—a daughter (Cassandra). Beilby (nee Croft).—To Mary and Jack—a son, Calvary, 7/4/57.

DEATHS

Cavanagh.—On March 25 (result of accident), Robert Edwin Cavanagh, of 38 Kibby avenue, North Glenelg; husband of Brenda and father of Adrian and Julian. Aged 42 years.

Murphy.—On March 8, at hospital, Martin John Murphy, late of Blackwood; husband of Monica Florence. Aged 65 years.

Patterson.—On April 4 (suddenly), Selwyn Charles; husband of Doris Patterson of 8 Verco street, Broadview. Aged 55 years.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27

Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on March 20, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the chair,
Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, G. L. Burns, A. E. Bowey, L. A.
Craig, D. C. Hill, B. F. Mildren and the Asst. Registrar. The President welcomed back Messrs, G. L. Burns and A. E. Bowey, both of whom had recovered from

Correspondence.-From Mrs. E. Fitch, acknowledging

expressions of sympathy in recent bereavement.

From Mr. B. F. Mildren, acknowledging good wishes.
To. Mr. R. C. McCarthy, Department of Public Health, forwarding telegram received from "Coopernephews" re sulphadimidide.

From Department of Public Health, advising additional

drugs proclaimed under Dangerous Drugs Act.
To F.P.S.G.A. (N.S.W. Branch) regarding control of poisons legislation, and setting out information regarding barbiturates as requested.

P.A.A. Conference Containers for Tablets, Etc., Dangerous to Children,-

The President reported on discussions with Mr. K. D. Johnson regarding supply of caps for containers of such

It was resolved that this Board recommends-

That standard size flat screw-on metal caps be used by pharmaceutical chemists in this regard.

That distribution of such should be made through

wholesale houses, if they are agreeable.

That the caps bear a yellow background with black printing, the yellow to be bright as on the sample submitted.

That the wording of the printing on the cap be "Keep away from children." However, if it is not possible to contain the whole of these words in the area of the cap, the word "away" could be dispensed with, leaving the direction "Keep from children."

Mr. Lipsham reported on negotiations for labels for

such containers displaying the words "Keep away from children" on a yellow, elongated oval sticker and packets to contain the initial distribution to pharmaceutical chemists. The printer had undertaken to forward a quote for this meeting, but it had not come to hand. It was resolved that an oval shape for the label with yellow background and black printing be approved, and Mr. Lipsham and the Asst. Registrar be authorised to place an order for the supply of sufficient quantity for distribution if the quote from the printers was considered satisfactory.

National Service Training.—Letters were received from nine apprentices giving details of National Service Training, either completed or for which exemption had been obtained.

Galenicals.—Mr. Lipsham reported on implementation of Book "C" and recast.

Cachets, Pills, Suppositories, Etc., in Exercises.—After further discussion on this matter, which had been brought forward by the sub-committee, it was resolved that this Board recommends that, as there is the possi-bility that insufficient experience can be gained in the pharmacy in the manufacture of cachets, suppositories, pills, pessaries, and capsules, the preparing of a sufficient number be included in the galenicals or the practical work of the course and implementation be left in the hands of Messrs. Lipsham and Bowey. In consequence of the alterations agreed upon, it was resolved that the Galenical instruction sheet be reviewed and that Messrs. Lipsham and Bowey be a sub-committee to consider proposed alterations and submit a recommendation to

the next meeting of the Board.

New Students, 1957.—A progress report was received on new students in the new course for 1957, and where possible, commencing dates for indentures were ap-

Reprinting of Galenical Note Book .-- Mr. Lipsham reported that it was probable that the publication would be completed during next month.

Inspectors' Reports.—Report of Inspector on 16 visits

to metropolitan pharmacies.

It was resolved to send a letter to a country pharmacist giving him seven days in which to display his name on the premises, as required by the Pharmacy Act, the previous request from the Board having been disre-

Other business arising under this heading was satis-

factorily finalised

Retirement of Inspector Cotton.-Letter from Mr. R. J. Cotton, advising that owing to his health he does not feel able to carry on as an Inspector. It was resolved that a letter of appreciation for his services be forwarded to Mr. Cotton, and advising that his resignation has been

-Copies of labels collected by the Inspector were examined, and in three cases it was found neces sary to refer matters to the pharmaceutical chemists concerned, pointing out the Board's requirements.

Advertising.—A letter was received from a country pharmaceutical chemist giving explanation for the use of a particular slogan in advertising. It was decided to thank him for his explanation, and advise that in the opinion of the Board it was not in the interests of the profession to continue such advertisements.

Essential Equipment.—The position relating to essential equipment in the pharmacies of prospective masters was further reviewed and approval was given when

position was satisfactory.
Finance.—Statement for the month of February was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £83/5/1

were passed for payment, Erasure of Name.—F. D. Shetliffe, deceased, February

15, 1957.

Certificates of Identity on behalf of Messrs. M. M.
Bassett, B. T. O'Connor, Mrs. J. M. O'Connor and Miss
M. A. Evans were forwarded to the Pharmaceutical

M. A. Evans were forwarded to the Pharmacettical Society of Great Britain.

To Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, forwarding Certificate of Identity on behalf of Mr. O. R. Johnson, and to Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., on behalf of Mr. I. T. F. Fitzgerald.

Applications for Registration received from Misses J. P. C. Munyard, J. V Nicolson, M. Folkert, and Messrs. C. S. Feist, J. S. Donohue, P. B. A. Cosgrove, I. T. F.

Fitzgerald were approved.

Relievers.—A lengthy list of relieving appointments

was tabled.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on April 2, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. A. A. Russell (President) in the chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, D. F. J. Penhall, K. D. Johnson, B. G. Wandke, J. R. Pickering, Miss Z. M. Walsh and the Asst. Secretary.

The President, on behalf of members of the Council, extended congratulations to Miss Z. M. Walsh on her appointment as President of the Women Pharmaceutical Chemist' Association of South Australia.

Correspondence.—To Mrs. B. Cavanagh, expressing

sympathy in recent bereavement.

Copy of syllabus of the Victorian College of Pharmacy and Handbook of Examinations and letter to acknowledging. Mr. K. D. Johnson agreed to peruse the syllabus For the local treatment of THE COMMON COLD

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University Commemoration Programme.-A copy of the Commemoration Programme from the University of Adelaide was tabled. The inclusion of the pharmacy course prize list in the programme was noted with appreciation, and the publication was duly received for

Third Year Course.—A syllabus which had been distributed to 3rd year students covering subjects in the year of the course was tabled, and members expressed their satisfaction with the present 3rd year course as it had been developed.

Gifts.-Mr. Lipsham reported the receipt of a prescription book of 1888 from Mrs. L. M. Maloney, and 26 interesting old books from F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. Resolved that the gifts be accepted and letters of appreciation be forwarded to the donors.

Finance.—Statement for the month of March was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £3093/15/2 were passed for payment.

Post-Graduate Talks.—Mr. Penhall, as convenor, advised that he was proceeding with the matter and would submit a programme to the next meeting.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference, Adelaide, 1958.—Correspondence received from the local Secretary of Section "O, giving details of preliminary meetings which his committee had conducted.

Members of the Council noted with interest that two papers by Mr. R. A. Anderson, submitted to the Dune-din Conference, had been reproduced prominently in the February "A.J.P."

Proposed Week-end Convention.—It was resolved to forward a preliminary circular to all members, pointing out the proposal of the Council to hold a week-end convention, asking them to advise their reaction.

Elections.—The Asst. Secretary reported that under the Rules of the Society Messrs. A. A. Russell, D. F. J. Penhall, J. R. Pickering and B. G. Wandke retire from office at June 30 next. He also advised that Mr. R. J. Guenther had expressed his agreement to act as Returning Officer in place of Mr. J. U. Maxwell, who had

It was reso'ved that the election be carried out in accordance with the Rules, and that Mr. R. J. Guenther be appointed Returning Officer for the purpose of conducting such election.

Annual Meeting .- To coincide with the proposed week-end school, and thus give country members the opportunity to attend, it was resolved that the Annual General Meeting be held on Monday, August 26, 1957, at 7.45 p.m., in a hall to be decided after inspection of alternatives by the Asst. Secretary.

Social Functions.—It was resolved that a farewell to Mr. R. A. Anderson be held at the "Lido," Forestville, and that a circular be forwarded to members inviting them to attend if they so desired. A date to be fixed prior to Mr. Anderson's departure in July, 1957.

Dinner to Newly-Qualified Members.-The Asst. Secretary reported for the sub-committee that June 13, 1957, had been selected as the date for holding the dinner. It was decided to approach the Pier Hotel, Glenelg, and if the numbers could be accommodated and the price was considered reasonable, that a firm booking be made for that night.

Portrait of Mr. E. F. Lipsham and Complimentary Dinner.—The President and the Asst. Secretary reported on the conduct of the dinner held at the Largs Pier Hotel, and also on the financial result of the appeal for the portrait fund and the subscription to cost of the complimentary dinner. Members expressed their satisfaction with the conduct of the function and the detailed reports received.

A letter was received from Mr. A. W. McGibbony thanking Council for gesture of invitation to unveil portrait.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on April 10, at 7.45 p.m.

April 10, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—The President (Mr. H. G. Collyer) and Messrs. E. Lloyd Miller, A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, V. L. Mitchell, R. R. Patrick, A. A. Russell, A. G. Lean, Walter C. Cotterell and the Secretary.

Victorian Branch Price List Account.—Resolved that the account of £1148/1/5 be paid forthwith.

Society of Chiropodists.—Reply to the Society that the question of Chiropody was not specifically mentioned to the Mutual Hospital Association, and suggest that the Society write direct to the Mutual Hospital Association.

J. Wurm .- Advise Mr. Wurm that the Guild has taken this matter up from a Federal angle, but cannot get any

Correspondence.—Secretary to notify Mr. D. A. Lingham that D.H.A. and F.H.F. had been interviewed and that they would be writing to all pharmacists in the very near future. Defer until copy of letter received, but ask Mr. Lingham to bring the matter forward at

the Pirie meeting.
A. & N.Z. Association for the Advancement Science.-Resolved that the State Branch Committee is pleased to co-operate and will be glad to attend any

meeting that may be arranged.

Permindex: Resolved that we send to Mr. Coleman a copy of our Patents List with all amendments, and re-

quest his list in return.

Mutual Hospital Association.—Resolved that the mat Mr. Attiwill: also a copy of letter sent to Mr. Fisher.
"Dettol" Month.—Secretary to notify Mr. Ross, the Federal Merchandising Manager, that a number of our

members have not received any display material for this purpose.

Financial.—Accounts amounting to £335/17/2 were passed for payment

passed for payment.

New Members.—Mr. A. G. Trummer, Torsley Park;
Mr. J. G. Somerville, Victoria Square, Adelaide (branch)
and Mr. A. A. Russell, 242a Unley road, Unley (branch).

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal Delegate, Mr.
Cotterell, gave a resume on the following matters: Re
5 mile limit for approval of "Ipana" be agreed to and
that all wholesalers in this State be brought in; Yardlevs and freights leys and freights.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer, Mr. G. K. F. Scott, gave a list of price alterations, but had little further information to report.

Spirit Quota.—The Secretary reported having had an enquiry from Mr. W. L. Rhodes, Inspector of Excise (LA 0441-Ext. 43) for the views of members in respect

to cutting down the quota on Spirit.

Secretary's Illness.—Mr. Oswald reported he would be going into hospital on April 12 for two or three weeks for heart treatment, and desired leave during such period. He suggested that Mr. Valentine be Assistant Secretary during this period. This was readily agreed

Leave of Absence.-Mr. Cotterell applied for leave of

Leave of Absence.—Mr. Cotterell applied for leave of absence to attend a Guild Conference in New Zealand at the end of April.—Approved.

Chemist Only Lines.—Mr. Miller reported that Normanville Store, only two miles from Yankalilla, was selling chemist only lines, but in view of the explanation given to Mr. Miller by Mr. Clarke nothing further

Tranquillising Drugs.—Resolved that an official ruling be obtained from Mr. McCarthy in regard to tran-

quillising drugs.

Port Pirie.—Resolved that Mr. S. W. Fewell be in-

formed of the Port Pirie meeting on May 5.

P.B.A. Lines.—Resolved that an official application be made to the Department of Health that P.B.A. lines be freely available from three or more wholesalers in this State.

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The meeting closed.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4082).

Miss J. C. Palmer is spending a holiday in Melbourne, Mr. N. Wende being in charge of the pharmacy.

Miss Brenda Cleave has opened a pharmacy at Doric street, Scarborough.

Mr. R. C. Cunningham has closed his pharmacy at Inglewood.

Mr. R. L. Crawford has taken a lease of Mr. Mac-Millan's pharmacy at Victoria Park.

Mrs. G. Lucraft left on April 30 for London, where she will spend some months. During her proposed two years' absence she intends touring extensively in Europe, and will return via America.

The wedding of Harry J. Gunzburg to Miss Leah Rosham took place at the Perth Synagogue on April 9. The young couple will spend their honeymoon in England.

Mr. G. N. Mountain has leased Mr. J. A. Sargent's pharmacy at Maylands. We understand that John Sargent intends to occupy himself on the farm rather than at the pharmacy.

Mr. H. S. Wheeler underwent an operation during the month. His mother, who came to Perth from Melbourne, where she was registered, is acting as locum for him. Latest report is that he is making good progress.

Chemists on holidays during the month included:—Mr. R. W. Dalby, of Leederville (Mr. R. C. Clarke relieving); Mr. N. Saxon Lee, of Boulder (Miss M. Elsworth relieving); Mr. W. S. L. Eddleston, of North Beach (Mr. S. T. Hughes relieving); Mr. L. Inglis, of Bayswater (Mr. S. T. Hughes relieving); Mr. M. H. Gardner, of Dalwallinu (Miss P. J. Roberts relieving); Mr. A. V. Alman, of Perth (Miss A. Elsworth relieving); Mr. V. Cooper, of Bunbury (Mr. W. E. Wilson relieving); Mr. R. E. Coates, of Collie (Mr. W. E. Wilson relieving); Mr. R. E. Boylen, of Merredin (Mr. W. E. Wilson relieving).

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL

At the Pharmaceutical Council meeting held on April 2 Mr. R. I. Cohen was re-elected President and Mr. A. A. Baxter Deputy President. This will be the fourth year of office for both these gentlemen.

Mr. A. C. McWhinney was elected Hon. Treasurer in lieu of Mr. G. H. Dallimore, who asked to be relieved of the position after many years of service in that capacity. The President expressed the Council's thanks to Mr. Dallimore.

OBITUARY

The sudden death of Mr. Jim Dobson, manager of Boan's Pharmacy, came as a great shock to his many friends. He was born at Albany 54 years ago, and after serving an apprenticeship at W.A. Apothecaries was registered in 1931. For some years he conducted his own pharmacy at Quairading.

As an athlete he was well known throughout the State. In his younger days he was a leading player for the East Perth Football Club and the West Midland Cricket team. He was also proficient at running, swimming and golf, and at the time of his death he was captain of the Mt. Lawley Bowling Club.

Since his health gave cause for concern about two years ago he restricted his activities considerably, but on April 6 he collapsed and died whilst playing bowls for his team at the Victoria Park Bowling Green.

The very large assembly at Karrakatta Cemetery was an indication of the high esteem in which he was held by his fellows. He leaves a widow and grown-up family, three daughters and one son, to whom we offer our sincere sympathy.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at the Technical College, Perth, on March 27, 1957, at 8.15 p.m.

Attendance.—Mesdames R. M. Caddy, B. Kekwick, and M. Florian; Messrs, E. L. Tyler, J. Hamersley, R. I. Cohen, C. O. Carter, K. M. Kidd, C. M. Saunders, M. J. Cobain, W. O. Cobain, A. A. Baxter, D. Waldby, T. D. H. Allan, F. T. Lorman, H. O. Howling, A. W. Rock, F. W. Avenell, G. H. Dallimore, G. H. Cohen, F. Ryan, I. R. Sinclair, C. Rutledge, A. C. McWhinney, W. Wright and J. G. Skeahan.

The President, Mr. R. I. Cohen, welcomed those present and declared the meeting open.

Minutes.—A summary of minutes of the annual meeting, 1956, was read and the minutes as recorded in the minute book were confirmed.

The minutes of a special general meeting held on October 19, 1956, were read and confirmed.

Election.—The returning officer declared Messrs. A. A. Baxter and G. H. Dallimore re-elected, and Mr. S. T. Hughes elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. H. D. Fitch.

Obituary.—The President stated that in addition to the deaths of Messrs. S. J. Faithful, F. E. Hamersley and O. G. Kruger, whose names were included in the printed report for the year ended December 31, 1956, the Society had since January 1, suffered the loss of Messrs. H. D. Fitch, C. J. Campbell and R. I. Crow. All of these gentlemen had been highly respected members and valued colleagues, and their loss was regretted.

Although much could be said concerning all these deceased members, the President said he felt that special mention must be made of the work of the late Mr. H. D. Fitch. He was an enthusiast in all his undertakings. As a churchman he was a sincere member and held a responsible office. As a soldier he rose to the rank of Captain during the 1939-45 War. As a pharmacist he conducted a busy, high-class pharmacy and found time to serve his colleagues in many official capacities. He was one of the early members of the Guild, later-becoming Treasurer and Vice-President. He was a representative of retail pharmacy on the P.A.T.A., chairman of the W.A. Local Board of P.D.L., and W.A. Delegate to the Federal Council, a member of the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A., and a Past President. At the Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

held in Melbourne last year they were delighted to see Mr. Fitch elected Deputy President and President-elect of that Association. The very large assembly at the funeral indicated the respect and esteem felt by his fellows. His thoughts were always for the well-being of others. Even in his last few weeks, when he knew the serious nature of his illness, he made arrangements to help others through his own death. He requested that expressions of sympathy should be by donation towards the establishment of a Melanoma and Cancer Research Fund at the W.A. Medical School. Donations towards that fund already received at the office of the Society totalled \$228, and they knew that substantial sums had been contributed through other organisations in which the late Mr. Fitch was interested.

Pharmacy had suffered a severe loss and they recorded their appreciation of the services rendered by their late colleague.

Those present stood in silence as a mark of respect

to the deceased members.

President's Report.—In his comments on the items in the printed report, the President drew attention to the requirements in respect of pharmacies taking apprentices. The report indicated the books and apparatus which were required, but in addition to this the Council must be satisfied that the pharmacist had sufficient dispensing practice for the proper training of an apprentice.

The report was adopted.

Financial.—The Treasurer (Mr. G. H. Dallimore) presented his report, showing a loss of £18/6/6 for the year. This was explained by the fact that there were certain abnormal expenses which would be non-recur-

ring.
The financial report was adopted.

The Program Committee's Report was presented by the Registrar. The following committee was elected for this year—Mrs. J. M. Bullock, Dr. E. M. Watson, Messrs. R. I. Cohen, W. J. Nott, E. J. Nicholas, R. W. Dalby, A. A. Baxter and F. W. Avenell.

General Business-

Mr. E. L. Tyler enquired whether any further information had been received concerning the reciprocal agreement with Great Britain. He was informed that there had been no correspondence during the past year.

Mr. H. O. Howling asked what steps had been taken to implement the resolution passed at the special meeting last year. The President intimated that the Council's solicitor had given advice and suitable action would be taken at the appropriate time.

Mr. C. M. Saunders asked whether the Council had considered allowing students a "swot" period prior to examinations. He was informed that this had not been considered.

Mr. I. R. Sinclair moved that "this meeting elect a committee to investigate and report to the Council on the possibility of transferring Pharmacy education to the University and establishing a degree course." This was seconded by Mr. C. M. Saunders. After discussion the motion was carried.

Messrs. I. R. Sinclair and C. M. Saunders were appointed a committee with power to add three other members whose names shall be submitted to the Council.

Mr. G. Skeahan suggested that in future the financial statement published in the annual report should include the figures for the previous year.

Thanks.—Messrs. D. Waldby and H. O. Howling moved a vote of thanks to the Council and this was carried with acclamation.

The President acknowledged the thanks and invited those present to join him at refreshments.

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The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at "Guild House," 61 Adelaide terrace, Perth, on April 9, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (Chair), W. G. Lewis, R. D. Edinger, J. G. Skeahan, J. V. Hands, G. H. Dallimore, D. G. White, M. H. Arnold, S. J. Wilson, R. J. Healy, and members as per attendance sheet.

Gilseal Dyes.—A reply had been received from Rumbles Ltd. The position now is that there will be a continuous supply of all "Gilseal" dyes.

Rail Freights.—A reply had been received from the Railway Department, stating that there had not been any increase in rail freights since July 1, 1954.

Outstanding Accounts.—Letters had been sent re outstanding accounts, and all, with the exception of three, had been paid. The three outstanding had indicated that their accounts would be finalised before the end of the month.

P.A.T.A. Delegate.—Mr. Geoff Lewis regretted that owing to the meetings of the P.A.T.A. falling on a Tuesday, he would be unable to act as delegate for the Guild. Mr. Dan White agreed to accept the position of delegate and was unanimously elected.

Sub-Letting of Guild House.—Arrangements had been made for the sub-letting of "Guild House," and all that remained to be done was the drawing up of the lease.

Women Pharmacists' Association.—A request had been received from the Women Pharmacists' Association to use the Guild Board Room for their monthly meeting.—Resolved that the Board Room be made available as requested.

Shops and Factories Act.—Resolved that the Secretary contact the Shops and Factories Department with a view to arranging a meeting to discuss the schedule.

New Members Elected.—Miss Brenda Cleave, Scarborough, and Mr. Robin Laurie Crawford, Victoria Park.

Branch Pharmacy.—Louis Rappeport, Canning Bridge.

Trade and Commerce Report-

Gilseal label blocks have been forwarded to R. D. Toppin & Sons Pty. Ltd.

Aktavite Drive.—Chemists to be recommended per T. and C. notes to support the Aktavite drive by Nicholas, due to that company's adoption of the Guild's rate of mark-up.

Pricing Officer's Report-

Retail Pricing List.—The Retail Price List is now at the stage where it only requires the sanction of the committee to proceed. Resolved unanimously that the production of the Retail Price List be proceeded with.

Dispensed Price for Broken Tablets.—A reprint of the above is in the course of production, and will be distributed shortly.

Penta-Vite (Infant) with B12.—This product is not yet available in Western Australia.

Delegate to 25th Anniversary of Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.—Mr. Dalilmore had been appointed one of the delegates to attend the above anniversary on behalf of the Guild. The meeting conveyed its congratulations to Mr. Dalilmore.

Letterhead.—Resolved that the Executive decide the form of the new letterhead, and that consideration be given to the use of coloured paper.

Duplicating Machine.—Resolved that the Executive proceed with the purchase of a new duplicating machine.

The meeting closed at 11.45 p.m.

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TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart ('phone B 1010).

Congratulations to Mr. Bob Bester, who has just completed 25 years as the proprietor of Ash, Bester & Co.

Mr. Arthur Smith has recently had a holiday on the Mainland.

We trust that by the time these notes are printed Mr. R. S. Stephenson will be completely restored to health.

Engagement.—Congratulations and best wishes to Mr. Paul Gluskie on the announcement of his engagement to Miss Gloria Rankin of Brisbane.

Miss Margaret Tribolet had a very busy time preparing for her wedding and attending parties in her honour. Margaret was married at St. James' Church on Easter Saturday to Mr. Alfred Jones. Our very best wishes, Marg!

Film Evening.—Many thanks to Reckitt & Colman (Aust.) Ltd. for a very interesting and informative film evening given both in Launceston and Hobart. These evenings are very much appreciated by us all.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on March 13, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. A. G. Gould, A. K. Smith, T. A. Stephens, I. B. McLeod, E H. Shield and the Secretary.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. A. G. Gould was elected to the chair.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Hayman Miller: Certificate of Identity and Certified Photograph were received from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

Owen Royce Johnson: Certificate of Identity and Certified Photograph were received from the Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

Apprentices.—Noel Katherine Welsh with R. C. Townley, registration of indentures approved.

Stuart William Hayward with W. Widdowson, registration of indentures was approved subject to presentation of Schools Board Certificate.

Robert Lindley Palfreyman with L. W. Palfreyman, registration of indentures approved.

Anne Stephens with T. A. Stephens, registration of indentures approved.

Michael Julian Bateman with E. H. Shield, registration of indentures was approved.

Graeme Desmond Rouse with J. B. Warland Browne.

Satisfactory completion of apprenticeship was recorded and discharge of indentures approved.

Susan M. Haigh. Approval was given for Miss Haigh who had matriculated in England, to take the Tasmanian pharmacy course, to be exempted from the first year subjects, and to serve an apprenticeship.

Tung Kooi Yoon. Having completed his matriculation certificate at the Melbourne University, approval was given for him to take the Tasmanian pharmacy course, with exemption for the first year subjects.

Syllabus.—Details of the preparations that had been made by the Final students over the past year were received from Dr. Burgin. The meeting agreed that such a list be received each year in lieu of the list of preparations previously approved on March 8, 1954.

Poisons Act.—A letter was received from Dr. J. R. McIntyre, advising that he would be relieving Dr. Murray for the next nine months.

Mr. Shield gave a report on his attendance at the Conference held in Sydney in relation to the new 8 Schedules for the Poisons Act. He stated that this was the third such conference, but Tasmania had not been invited to send a representative to the previous two.

Much progress was made in considering the schedules. The members at the Conference were most anxious to bring the schedules into operation, but much work still remained to be done.

Mr. Gould thanked Mr. Shield for attending the Conference and for his report.

Inspector's Report.—A report was received from the Board's Inspector regarding his inspection of poisons licences and pharmacies of the East Coast, Launceston and Midlands.

No prosecutions were necessary and the Registrar was instructed regarding advice to some holders of poisons licences.

The meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on April 8, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. E. H. Shield (Chairman), Messrs. B. J. Shirrefs, W. G. Webb, C. A. Robertson, A. P. Brammall and the Secretary.

Conference Finance.—A statement of the finances necessary for conducting the Conference in Melbourne in 1956 was received and discussed in relation to possible requirements in Tasmania.

The matter was left for consideration between Society and Guild representatives.

King Island Pharmacy.—A letter was received from the R.S.S. and A.I.L.A., King Island Sub-branch, requesting assistance in having a resident chemist on King Island.

The meeting decided that further information regarding local details should be asked for and a paragraph then written for the "Gilseal News."

TASMANIA—Continued

Transfer Apprentices.—The Secretary drew attention to the necessity to look ahead towards finding vacancies for apprentices who wished to transfer from Launceston next year. Two of these apprentices had already enquired regarding the position, and it was hoped there would be sufficient vacancies available for such transfers.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £33/9/4 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 6.50 p.m.

THE GUILD

General **Meeting**

A General Meeting of members of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild was held at 73 Liverpool street, Hobart, on March 27, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (President), Miss N. L. Gibson, Miss E. M. Hurst, Miss M. L. Williams, Mrs. E. A. Ross, Messrs. A. G. Gould, G. R. Bester, L. W. Palfreyman, K. H. Jenkins, C. B. Dillon, A. Fennell, W. G. Webb and Secretary.

Insurance Scheme.—Mr. W. G. Ross, of Edward Lumley & Sons (Tas.) Pty. Ltd., outlined details of its comprehensive policy to cover all phases of a chemist's business, and after many questions were answered, the meeting agreed that the scheme should be recommended to members, and that a circular regarding existing policies be distributed for those interested to send to the company for a quote under the proposed scheme.

Pentavite.—The meeting decided that a circular be sent to all members advising them to adhere to the new price for both the new and old Pentavite formula, the price of the adult formula to remain as before.

S.V.R.—The Secretary reported that a representative from the Collector of Customs had requested that consideration be given to reducing the maximum quantity of S.V.R. at present allowable from two gallons a month to one gallon.

The meeting decided that it was not desirable to have the present quota reduced because it would necessitate making special application each time more than one gallon a month was required.

Hospital Dispensing.—The President reported that replies had been received to the circular regarding dispensing for patients in hospital, and that the respective hospitals would be advised accordingly.

Price List.—Advice was received from the Federal Secretary that a Price List of Veterinary Products will be issued shortly.

The meeting closed at 9.30 p.m.

You need a General Public Risk (Premises) Insurance Policy as well as your Chemists' Indemnity. Contact P.D.L.



W SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. 'Phone BU 3092.

Advice is seldom welcome, and those who want it most always like it the least.

-Lord Chesterfield.

Mr. M. McCarthy, of Orange, has joined the Guild. Mrs. Joan Haller has sold her pharmacy at Ashfield. Mr. N. M. Garling is the proprietor of the pharmacy at 5 Doig avenue, Ryde.

Mr. Aaron R. Greenstein has purchased Shineberg's Pharmacy, 86 Bayswater road, Darlinghurst.
Mr. D. S. D. Moore is in business at Yenda, via

Griffith.

Mr. C. J. Pacey is in business at 88 Cawarra road, Caringbah.

Miss Joan O'Leary has the pharmacy at 114 Stoney Creek road, Beverly Hills. Mr. G. L. Larsen has purchased Mr. S. C. Ward's

pharmacy, 440 Church street, Parramatta.

Mr. S. C. Ward has opened a pharmacy at 558 Pennant
Hills road, West Pennant Hills.

Mr. H. F. Rippon has disposed of his pharmacy at

Denistone East.

Mr. Gordon K. Brown, Ph.C., formerly of Brisbane, and Miss Margaret Imrie, of Dubbo, N.S.W. (formerly of Moree, N.S.W.) were married in Sydney on March 29. They left immediately afterward in the "Himalaya" for the United Kingdom. Mrs. Brown completed her pharmacy course at Sydney University left record. macy course at Sydney University last year. She intends to sit for the Pharmacy Board final examination when they return to Australia next year.

PRESENTATION OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

Diplomas will be presented to recent pharmacy graduates by the Minister for Health, Mr. Sheahan, at a ceremony held in the Stawell Hall on May 2.

BLUE MOUNTAINS PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

At the meeting of the Blue Mountains Pharmacists' Association held on April 17 the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year: President-Mr. J. R. Porges, Lithgow; Vice-President—Mr. L. C. Phegan, Katoomba; Secretary—Mrs. C. F. Hunt, Lithgow; Treasurer-Mr. Neville Greenwell, Katoomba.

OPENING OF NEW KODAK BUILDING

The official opening of Kodak House, 379 George street, Sydney, will be performed by the Premier of New South Wales, the Hon. J. J. Cahill, M.L.A., on Tuesday, May 7.

A gathering of about 200 is expected. The new building consists of five floors with ground floor and base-ment. It presents a very fine appearance, its modern architectural lines delighting the eye.

PURE FOOD LAW TO BE AMENDED

The Board of Health will soon have power to require an advertiser of food or drugs to prove the truth of his claims.

State Cabinet has approved the preparation of a bill to amend the Pure Food Act to do this.

The Bill gives the board control over radio advertisements for food and drugs "which are false and misleading or likely to mislead."

The Premier, Mr. Cahill, said the Act would also be amended to require manufacturers to show on the product's label its appropriate classification under the regulations.

NEW SOUTH WALES' CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

At the meeting held at La Perouse on April 2 the results were as follows:-

Four Ball B.B. Stableford

Winners.-Fred Needham (24)-Bert Goldman (22), 37

Runners-up.-Brian Daly (2)-Geoff. Storman (17), 36 points (on count-back from Warwick Rourke and Alan Hughes, 36 points).

"A" Grade.-Warwick Rourke (8), 34 points.

"B" Grade.-Johnny Young (17), 30 points.

"C" Grade.-Denver Joyce (24), 26 points.

PROFESSOR J. M. ROBSON'S VISIT

On April 23 a dinner was held to meet Professor J. M. Robson, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., 1957 Visiting Professor of Pharmacology.

The function, organised by the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, had as its locale the George Room, Adams Hotel.

Special Lecture for Society Members

On April 24 a special lecture for members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was delivered by Professor Robson in the Barn Lecture Theatre, University of Sydney.

The Professor took for his subject "Absorption and Fate of Drugs in the Body."

LAXATIVES AS PRIZE AT ROYAL EASTER SHOW

Health inspectors at the Royal Easter Show on April 23 confiscated laxative caramels which a sideshow was awarding as prizes.

The Chief Food Inspector for N.S.W., Mr. W. J. Madgwick, said that some children became seriously ill on April 22 after they had eaten some of the caramels.

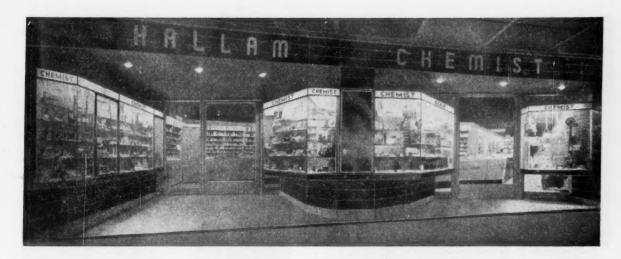
Two small boys ate two of them and a little girl ate eight.

Mr. Madgwick said that the prescribed dose of the caramels was one for an adult and half for a child.

The children won the caramels in a "game of skill." They were given to them in a box resembling a well-known brand of caramels. The ingredients were printed on the box, but would not be noticed by unsuspecting

One ingredient in the caramels was phenolphthalein, which could be dangerous if taken in larger quantities than prescribed.

Mr. Madgwick added: "My inspectors took steps to ensure that none of these caramels was given away as prizes today. People winning sweets as prizes at sideshows should always look carefully at the labels on the box before eating them."



A Prescription for Profitable Pharmacies

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Second, the *specialised* knowledge gained in the storefitting of many of Sydney's leading city and suburban pharmacies.

Third, a progressive outlook that enables planning for the needs of tomorrow—that keeps the pharmacies designed today modern for years to come.

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The illustration shows portion of the front of the big Hallam branch at Hornsby—one of Sydney's most outstanding pharmacies in both size and design.

If you plan to modernise your pharmacy, either partly or completely, confer with Bray & Holliday. Their specialised knowledge will certainly help you to get best results from every pound you invest.

BRAY & HOLLIDAY PTY. LTD.

Enquiries are invited from chemists in New South Wales. Transportation costs prevent our carrying out modernisation of pharmacies in other States.

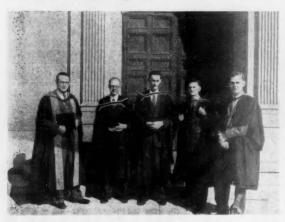
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NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

GRADUATION DAY AT SYDNEY UNIVERSITY

Three Sydney pharmacists (Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. W. J. O'Reilly, and Mr. R. Thomas) recently completed their Science Degrees at Sydney University. Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Thomas have joined the staff of the Pharmacy Department and Mr. Roberts will be leaving shortly to take a position at a hospital in India.



(Left to right): Dr. S. E. Wright (Associate Professor of Pharmacy); Mr. R. Roberts; Mr. W. J. O'Reilly; Mr. R. Thomas; Dr. T. R. Watson (Lecturer, Pharmaceutical Science).

BON VOYAGE TO MR. AND MRS. R. W. FELLER

The Bligh Room at Adams Hotel, Sydney, was recently the locale of a function to wish bon voyage to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Feller upon the eve of their depar-

Mr. and Mrs. b. w. Years the ture for the Orient.

The loyal toast was honoured.

Mr. Leslie W. Smith then said it was his privilege to say farewell, on behalf of those assembled, to Mr. and Relley prior to their departure overseas. "A friend say farewell, on behalf of those assembled, to Mr. and Mrs. Feller prior to their departure overseas. "A friend has been described as a treasure, and the gathering bespoke our regard for our two friends," he said. Mr. Smith wished Mr. and Mrs. Feller a pleasant trip and good health during their journeys. Mr. Smith then presented Mr. Feller with a passport holder and Mrs. Feller with a diary entitled "Your Trips." He then called on Mr. Winterton, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society to support his remarks.

Mr. Winterton, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, to support his remarks.

Mr. Winterton said he trusted that Mr. and Mrs. Feller would have an enjoyable time abroad and come back refreshed. Mr. Feller, who was Treasurer of the Guild, would undoubtedly become himself a treasure as a Treasurer! (Laughter.)

A toast was then drunk to the two guests.

Ar toast was then drunk to the two guests.

Mr. Feller thanked the gathering for its good wishes.

He said he very much appreciated the hospitality shown and the good feeling which prompted the

NEWCASTLE & HUNTER VALLEY PHARMACISTS SHOW AUSTRALIA AGAIN

Possibly one of the largest gatherings of pharmaceutical people ever to be held outside of a capital city was assembled in Newcastle on the night of March 27 to join with the executive officers and local representative of Burroughs Wellcome & Co (Aust.) Ltd., to a film and social night, arranged by Mr. Jack Brisk, the Newcastle and Northern resident representative. Over 175 people

attended; nearly every master pharmacist in the zone attended, including those from many outlying country districts who were accompanied by their staff. The President of the N.H.V.P.A., Mr. Neil Smith, and other executives of the Association were entertained at a private dinner party prior to the evening's programme by members of the B.W. visiting party.

AT THE B.W. FILM NIGHT, NEWCASTLE



Left to right: Mr. Jack Brisk, Newcastle Representative of B.W.; Mr. Mark Morris, Hon. Treasurer N.H.V.P.A.; Mr. Nev Lewis, Senior Vice-President N.H.V.P.A.; Mr. Jack Doenau, Advertising Manager B.W. & Co.; Mr. Dennis Scott, member of N.H.V.P.A.

Introducing Mr. Jack Brisk, Mr. Neil Smith prefaced his remarks by welcoming all and said how gratifying it was to see so many younger members of the profession, including apprentices and recently qualified pharmacists from Sydney.

Mr. Brisk then introduced Mr. K. J. C. Johnson, who is acting sales manager of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd., and also Mr. John Doenau, advertising

The main films shown during the night were "The Wellcome Foundation," "Dissection of the Mosquito," "Scientific Research in the Wellcome Laboratories." The films were very enthusiastically received by the gather-ing, which obviously enjoyed the rare treat of seeing "behind the curtain" of what goes into what goes out of a pharmacy.



Some members of N.H.V.P.A. at the B.W. film night in Newcastle.

In 1876

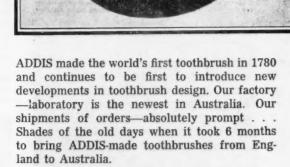
the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was established in Sydney. William Townley Pinney, J.P., one of the principal founders, was the society's first President.



ADDIS had been supplying fine toothbrushes throughout the world for 96 years!



ADDIS belongs to the very start of Australian history because ADDIS toothbrushes were brought here with the first fleet.



The WISDOM toothbrush has kept pace on an international level with other reputable manufacturers and suppliers to the pharmacy trade.

When you recommend WISDOM toothbrushes to your customers, you are carrying on a tradition 177 years in the making . . . and your customers are buying a product they can trust . . . made by a name they know.



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

A vote of thanks to the visitors and to Mr. Brisk was moved by Mr. Mark Morris, Hon. Treasurer of the N.H.V.P.A., who spoke most enthusiastically of the part such firms were playing. He said Burroughs Wellcome had always been behind the retail pharmacist 100 per cent., and it was hoped in the near future that, with distribution and depot arrangements in regard to urgent ethicals in the Newcastle and northern area, its business would be greatly enhanced.

At the conclusion of the films, all present were entertained at supper, which informally ended a truly memorable night for pharmacy in the north.

S. B. Morris, Hon. Public Relations Officer, N.H.V.P.A.

CHEMIST TELLS COURT OF THALLIUM WARNING

A chemist told the Central Criminal Court, Sydney, on March 26, that he warned a man who bought a bottle of rat poison at his shop of the danger of using it because it contained thallium.

The chemist, Ernest Paul Palmer, of Parramatta road, Leichhardt, was giving evidence for the Crown against Panagiothis Makrides, 41, a shopkeeper, also of Parramatta road. Leichhardt.

Makrides has pleaded not guilty to a charge of having murdered his wife, Tasuola Makrides, 41, on September 1 last year, by poisoning her with thallium

The Crown alleges that Makrides obtained the poison from Palmer's pharmacy on August 1, and gave a false

name and address.

Palmer said in evidence that his assistant, Miss Shirley Bone, had identified Makrides when he went to the shop on August 1 to obtain a poison to kill rats. Miss Bone had told him that Makrides was the proprietor of a hamburger shop further "up the road." On that iden-tification he had sold Makrides the poison, Palmer said. Later he had identified Makrides in a police line-up at

Petersham police station.

Makrides, Palmer said, had signed the poison register in the name of "Y. Crocos, Boca street, Summer Hill."

To Mr. J. J. Davoren (for Makrides), Palmer said August 1 was the only time Makrides had been to his pharmacy. He denied having seen Makrides on August 18, when a prescription for Mrs. Makrides was taken to the pharmacy to be made up.

OBITUARY

Australian Pharmacy lost a well-known personality by the death, on March 7, of William Ronald Earle Hen-

derson, at the age of 76 years.

Ron Henderson was born in Adelaide, educated at Ron Henderson was born in Adelaide, educated at Christian Brothers' College, and served his apprentice-ship at Burden's Pharmacy, qualifying at Adelaide University on September 19, 1907. He married Maude Alice Clarke, of Penola, South Australia, and subsequently resigned from Burden's and brought his family to Sydney.

For several years he managed the dispensing department of W. H. Soul, Pattinson, & Co. Ltd., at 160 Peel street, and later owned several pharmacies in Rand-

wick, Kensington and the city.

Subsequently he transferred to the wholesale side, and after several years with Fassett & Johnson Ltd. he accepted the post of manager for Bayer Pharma Pty. Ltd. in the southern Australian States and Tasmania, with his headquarters in Melbourne.

In 1951 he resigned and returned to Sydney as managing director of the British Medicinals Pty. Ltd. group of companies, thus cementing a friendship of nearly forty years with W. J. Rogers, founder of this group, whose operations cover most Commonwealth countries.

His quiet humour, which often exploded into short, infectious mirth, his tact and firm positiveness in the handling of his staff earned him their profound respect

Cricket, cycling and gardening were his recreations.

His wife predeceased him in 1935. Our sympathy is extended to his sons, Bill, living in Adelaide, John and Hyland, whose pharmacies are at Peakhurst and Carringbah respectively.

MAGISTRATE DECLARES GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION INVALID

Charges Against Chemist Dismissed

According to a decision announced by Mr. Keith W. Smith, Stipendiary Magistrate, at the Leeton Court of Petty Sessions on March 15, the poisons list of N.S.W. is invalid. Under this ruling chemists would be enabled to sell poisons freely, providing the judgment was

The decision is being studied by the Department of Health to decide its validity and the possible necessity for fresh legislation to overcome what appears to be a flaw in the wording of a proclamation by the State

Governor dated February 29, 1956.

The ruling by Mr. Smith was given when he dismissed police information against John Warwick Davies, chemist, of Leeton, for having sold a poison contrary to the provisions of the Poisons Act, and for having failed to register the sale of such poisons.

Phrase Omitted

Appearing for Mr. Davies, Sydney barrister Mr. D. B. Milne brought the focus of the case to bear upon one phrase which, he claimed, had been omitted from the Proclamation by the Governor dated February 29, 1956, and a legal tussle developed between Mr. Milne and the prosecution led by Sergeant C. Evans, of Narrandera, as to whether the omission of this phrase was sufficient to invalidate the Proclamation.

This case was a sequel to the inquest held into the death of two-year-old Vicki Bloomfield, of Yanco. At the inquest it was found that the child, daughter of Mrs. Jean Bloomfield, Progress street, Yanco, had died after she had eaten several Nu-Man tablets, which Mrs. Bloomfield had purchased over the counter along with several other articles, at Mr. Davies' pharmacy in Pine

The Nu-Man tablets were sold in two bottles contained in a cardboard package. The formula given on the outside of the package made no reference to the fact that one of the ingredients of the tablets was strychnine. The strychnine was included in the green tablets contained in one of the bottles. This bottle was marked "poison," but in type of a size less than that required by the provisions of the Poisons Act. The cardboard container carried the statement that the tablets were "guaranteed harmless and safe to take."

Legal Technicality

At one stage of the case, with 24 legal volumes on the table before him, Mr. Milne sought to prove by reference to various judgments in Australian courts that the Proclamation of February 29, 1956, which sets out the Poisons List and upon which the prosecution based their case, was invalid because it did not contain the recital "made by the Governor after consultation with or on the recommendation of the Poisons Advisory Committee.

From the point of view of legal technicality the case was one of the most interesting ever to come before the bench of the Leeton Court. A lengthy adjournment was found necessary by Mr. Smith before he delivered his judgment. The adjournment was made at 4 p.m. on March 14, and the hearing was not resumed until 2.30 p.m. on March 15.

NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

Obscure Points

The case as set out by Mr. Milne actually revolved around two obscure points: That of the omission from the Proclamation, and another, a definition of the word "sell." Mr. Milne claimed that the prosecution were bound clearly to state under which of the headings mentioned in the statute dealing with the sale of poisons Mr. Davies was to be charged; whether it was that he "had caused or suffered or permitted" the sale to be made.

Mr. Smith's summing up was a very lengthy and technically comprehensive resume of the facts, and was published in our issue of March 30 (pp. 348-350).

Dr. H. G. Wallace, N.S.W. Director of Health and Chairman of the Poisons Advisory Committee, in a public statement on Mr. Smith's finding said that the judgment would be examined with a view to an appeal or an amendment of the Proclamation.

Until the appeal is heard, should one be made, any chemist taking advantage of the flaw in the Act to sell poisons freely, would probably find himself facing charges at a later date.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Extracts from the Report of the Council to the Thirty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Members.

The report, signed by Mr. W. A. Patterson, as Chairman of the Council, is dated March 12, 1957, and covers the year ended December 31, 1956.

Council.—Changes in the personnel of the Council were: in the Manufacturers' Section, the election of Mr. W. J. B. Harman in the room of Mr. H. C. Leggatt (resigned); in the Retailers' Section, Mr. W. R. Cutler to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. O. V. Leggo. In addition, Mr. H. Endicott, on the nomination of the affiliated Wholesalers' Association, was co-opted in the place of Mr. C. Bedwell (whose company retired from the List of Accredited Wholesalers) as one of the three wholesalers' representatives.

Office-Bearers and Executive.—Mr. W. A. Patterson, as Chairman, and Mr. A. C. Fraser, as Hon. Treasurer, were re-elected; and Messrs. E. H. Kidger and R. Smith (Manufacturers' Section) and Messrs. F. M. Davidson and A. C. Fraser (Retailers' Section) were elected as the Executive.

Finance.—The audited balance sheet and accounts show a surplus for the year of £490/8/4, bringing accumulated funds to a total of £5423/6/8.

Protected List.—The 26th issue of the Protected List, taking effect June 1, 1956, was published. Continuing increases in costs have prevented stability in price, which is normally a notable and desirable feature of proprietary articles. While there has been some increase in the number of articles listed in the Chemists' Section, regrettably it is not matched in the General Section, the decline in which could affect the Association's disciplinary powers if economic conditions deteriorated and incited an outbreak of price cutting.

Conditions of Sale: Breaches, Etc.—Indications were in evidence during the year of probable revival on a

Conditions of Sale: Breaches, Etc.—Indications were in evidence during the year of probable revival on a wide scale of former trade practices and contrivances of a discriminatory nature. In this category come cash coupons, trading stamps, cash register vouchers and the like; all allegedly designed to give to the buying public "something for nothing," and all alike offending the Association's conditions of sale, which are bound by the Agreement-Retail. Prompt and effectual steps were taken to ensure exclusion of P.A.T.A. protected articles from these devices. Price cutting of one article by certain suburban "markets," lately come into being, required investigation. Infringement by a wholesaler of the special conditions of sale attaching to Chemists'

Section articles, though inadvertent and not intentional, but nevertheless negligent, incurred a substantial fine. Of more intrinsic seriousness was the possession and price cutting of certain P.A.T.A. protected articles by irregular wholesalers. Investigation here is still proceeding.

Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956, and The P.A.T.A. (U.K.).—The forecast made in last year's annual report has been realised. The legislation was enacted and went into effect late in the year; consequent on it, organisations operating "collective price maintenance" are illegal and, therefore, the P.A.T.A. in Great Britain may no longer issue its Protected List or function as it has done for the past sixty years in "protecting" prices. This shattering blow to the Home P.A.T.A. and the abolition of "P.A.T.A. Price Maintenance" in the United Kingdom would appear to be little less than a pharmaceutical tragedy, except for the fact that, though "collective" action is outlawed, the Common Law right of the manufacturer, acting individually, to set and enforce his resale conditions remains unabridged; moreover, and of far-reaching importance, his exercise of the right has been greatly strengthened by the Act. The point of the foregoing narration is in the valuable lesson it holds for us in New South Wales.

Making Conditions Run With Goods.—The root difficulty in securing effective general maintenance of prices of proprietary articles lies in the fact that a manufacturer's reselling conditions (e.g., price) cannot be enforced at law unless the reseller (e.g., retailer) is bound in contract. The P.A.T.A. was designed and its methods and instruments were devised to cope with that difficulty. The prototype P.A.T.A. in Great Britain and our own association, of similar pattern, have been remarkably effective in achieving their purpose—first, in suppressing the price-cutting malady, formerly rampant and ruinous, and then in preventing resurgence of it. However, this salutary result has been accomplished by associating willing manufacturers of proprietary articles within the P.A.T.A., which then—exercising the legal rights of the members—has published in its Protected List and enforced conditions of sale to be observed by all resellers of protected articles—thus "collective enforcement." The methods and instruments employed, though their legality has been upheld by the Courts when tested, are of the nature of restraints of "freedom of trade" and as such they offer a target for attack. If, by appropriate provision in statute law, conditions of resale could be made to "run with goods" so as to be enforceable at law—analogous to what obtains with patented goods by virtue of the Patents Act—then, potentially at least, observance of stipulated prices of proprietary articles could be effectively enforced without need of present restraints. This wholly desirable provision is contained in the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956, which on that ground at least may prove a landmark in the field of Price Maintenance.

A Lesson For Australia?—The radical innovation in law in relation to maintenance of price of proprietary articles, alluded to above, has brought about in the United Kingdom precisely what this Association has, for many years, consistently urged ought to be introduced into Australian law: For example, last year's report referred to "the Association's proposal, 20 years ago, that provision be made in the Trade Mark law of the Commonwealth to enable a trade mark owner to attach to goods bearing his mark resale conditions (e.g., price) which would 'run with the goods,' breach thereof giving cause of action at law . . ." On the initiative of the Association, in the first place, this very object would have been achieved by the Trade Marks Bill 1939, had it been enacted. In the Trade Marks Act 1955, the relevant section (53) was omitted on the extraordinary ground (inter alia) that (as far as the expert committee advising the Government was aware) no similar provision had been enacted in any country. But that ground has now been effectually blasted away by no less impressive a law-maker than the Parliament of

Great Britain! Herein lies telling argument for amendment of the Trade Marks Act 1955, directed to enactment by the Federal Parliament of the principle of the previously mentioned "Section 53"—which in effect is similar to Section 25 of the Restrictive Trade Practices

[Attention is directed to the article by Mr. H. D. B. Cox, Hon. General Secretary of the P.A.T.A. of New South Wales, published in the Legal Section of this

issue.—Ed.]

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on April 9, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. L. W. Smith (Chairman) and Messrs. E. Dempster, C. Gostelow, G. Simpson, K. Cartwright, K. Thomas, G. Harman and Professor S. E. Wright.

Transfers of Country Apprentices—Possibility of Amending Regulations.—In view of the fact that all country apprentices requiring transfers appeared to have found them, this matter was deferred.

Foreign Chemists-Service of 12 Months as Assistants. The Registrar reported his actions in this matter, and the Board noted advice given to the Minister by the Department of Labour and Industry. It was left to the Registrar to suitably advise the foreign chemists concerned.

South African Pharmacy Board-Question of Reciprocity of Registration.-A reply by the South African Board was noted. It was decided to furnish the information sought.

Applications for registration were approved as follows

(a) Having passed Qualifying Examination: Ross Mc-Arthur Cameron, Patrick Joseph Daley, James Martin Eckert, Elizabeth Ann Fowler, Judith Ann Ingham (nee Roberts), Richard James Langham, Kevin Edmund Joseph Lawler, Barry Thomas Mewes, Christiane Bar-bara Meyer, Lynette Mobbs, John Neil Quilkey, Alan John Zietsch.

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement; Glenys Eileen Cusack (from New Zealand), Beverley Lowans (Mr.) (from Northern Ireland), Marion Helga Morton (from Victoria) and Keith Colin Thurecht (from Victoria).

Foreign Chemists—Report of Sub-Committee: Applications for registration under Section 11e.—Hamlet Chan Pok Wu (from China), Marianne Stockler (from Hungary), Maria Kormer (from Hungary) and Rosa Farb (from Austria).

Resolved that the certificates presented by each applicant be recognised in terms of Section 11E(2).

usual letters of authority were authorised.

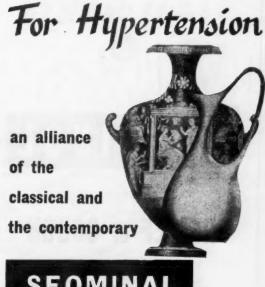
Mr. E. Gordon, South Africa: Resolved that the Diploma in Pharmacy, South African Pharmacy Board, be recognised in terms of Section 11(e) of the Pharmacy Act, and that this applicant be granted registration subject to the submission of an application in proper

Stephen Feher, Hungary: The Registrar was asked to obtain further information and recirculate these papers.

Certificates of Identity were issued to the following: John Douglas Newman Turnock (to Queensland), Colin James Shaw (to Ontario), John Louis Neate (to South Australia), Nora Joan Stokes (to Great Britain), Geoffrey Arthur Kench (to Great Britain), Bertrand Russell Pearce (to Great Britain), William James Bouttell (to Western Australia) and Enid Lois Buckley (to Western Australia).

Leaving Certificates Accepted .- 14.

Indentures of Apprenticeship.-Registrations comprised 52 new indentures, 21 transfers, 4 cancellations, 3 extensions and 3 resumptions.



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AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

Poisons Act .- The following deaths from poisons had been notified since last meeting:-Cyanide 1; Parathion (Folidol) 1; Barbiturates 2.

Correspondence.—Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., garding implementation of new course. It was deregarding implementation of new course. cided to support the Society by appointing Messrs. Wright and Gostelow to attend with a deputation to the University. The Registrar was asked to accompany these members.

Poisons Act—Court Decision on Validity of Poisons List.—The Registrar was requested to make urgent inquiry as to the position.

Poisons Act-Control of Parathion.-The Board registered its concern at the increasing number of deaths from Parathion and asked the Registrar to suggest to the Poisons Advisory Committee that the present controls should be strengthened.

Propylhexadrine.-Professor Wright stated that this drug was similar to Benzedrine, but was not controlled. It was decided to ask the Poisons Advisory Committee to bring it under the same control as the Amphetamines.

Annual Report for 1956 .- The Board approved the issue of the 1956 Report as prepared by the Registrar.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

The eighty-first annual general meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was held in the Stawell Hall, 145 Macquarie street, Sydney, on March 21, 1957, at 8 p.m.

Present.—There were 39 members present, and the President, Mr. F. B. Fegent, occupied the Chair.
The notice convening the meeting was taken as read.
Mr. Fegent extended a special welcome to Mr. Harry Cox, who had made a remarkable recovery from his

Minutes of the Previous Meeting.—The President referred to the provisions of Article 53 and stated that he had perused the minutes of the previous annual general meeting, held on March 29, 1956, and he proposed to sign them as a correct record.

It was resolved that the minutes of the previous annual general meeting be signed as correct.

Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts.-In moving the adoption of the annual report, balance sheet and accounts, the President referred to some of the matters mentioned in the annual report.

Membership.—Total membership was now 2,492. During the year 169 applicants for full membership and 66 associates had been admitted.

Education.—The Newcastle and Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association had seen fit to donate a prize of £10/10/- for the best country apprentice (first-year University). The Society was very appreciative of the work done in the Newcastle area.

Presentation of Registration Certificates.-These had been presented at two ceremonies by the Minister for Health of the day.

Post-Graduate Lectures.—Stencils were still awaited When received they would be from the lecturer. roneoed.

A.P.F.—The Hospitals Commission had recommended that public hospitals in New South Wales adopt the A.P.F. as the hospital formulary. The Society had sent one free copy to each public hospital in New South Wales. The R.P.A. Hospital had since ordered a further 72 copies.

Liaison with Dentists .- A Liaison Committee now existed with the dentists.

Gayfer Bequest Essay Competition.—A prize of £10 had been awarded to Mr. P. M. Green for his essay, "Atomic Energy Challenges Pharmacy."

Associate Professor of Pharmacy.—It was pleasing to see merit recognised—Councillor S. E. Wright had been appointed Associate Professor of Pharmacy in the University of Sydney.

Dr. R. C. Tottenham.—A Past-President, Ronald Tottenham, had qualified as a medical practitioner; his achievement was a notable effort.

Death of Joseph McGloin.—Since compilation of the report a Past-President of the Society, the late Joseph McGloin, has passed away. We would like to record the Society's regret at his death.

Pharmacists' Measures.—A great number of measures were rejected owing to the lower markings causing trouble. At a meeting of a sub-committee of the S.A.A. it had been recommended that no markings be used below one dram. This should facilitate manufacture and

In seconding the motion for the adoption of the annual report, Balance sheet and accounts, the Treasurer, Mr. A. F. Winterton, referred to the balance sheet and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1956, and said members would note that treasury bonds and inscribed stock amounted to £2,150, while cash at bank totalled £4,579,177,6; thus the Society bad £7,799 totalled £4,578/17/6; thus the Society had £6,728 in liquid assets. Other investments were shown in the liquid assets. Other investments were shown in the balance sheet in respect of the John McCrory Bequest, the Darnell-Smith Bequest and the S. W. Gayfer Bequest, totalling £706/1/9. Turning to the income and expenditure account, as forecast, the charge for the "A.J.P." (supplied free of cost to members) had risen to nearly £2,500. Cost of A.P.F.'s issued gratis to public beautiful type £120. hospitals was £120.

The net surplus for the year was £1,711/1/-, and this had enabled deficits aggregating £2,010/1/5 over the eight years 1946 to 1955, to be extinguished in part. The Society's finances were in a sound state.

Discussion of the Annual Report

Mr. H. D. B. Cox said—"It is rather pallid coming here to see the startling array of empty seats for the eighty-first annual meeting of the oldest pharmaceutical organisation in New South Wales. Casting the mind way back to when pharmacists were open until 10 p.m., one can recall annual meetings of the Society being attended by a much larger number of members. What is the matter? They ignore the one meeting of the year they should attend. The annual report reflects credit on the Society. I compliment the Treasurer on the handsome balance transferred to accumulated funds. I add some balance transferred to accumulated funds. I add my congratulations and compliments to Dr. Wright upon his appointment as Associate Professor. One item attracts me, Ron Tottenham has qualified as a medical practitioner. There have not been many pharmacists who have proceeded to do a medical course; Ron Tottenham is one of the few. I owe a great debt to the medical profession, the debt to a one-time pharmacist, now Mr. Ben Edye, who commenced as an apprentice at Durno's, and is now a foremost general surgeon. When I was faced with a difficult situation I saw a medical friend. He said, "This is a case where the best is no more than good enough," so I saw the quondam pharmacist who had achieved distinction as a surgeon.

"I will not add any more, but it is due to Council that there should be a larger attendance.

Mr. Loxton said-"I congratulate the Council on the Mr. Loxton said—"I congratulate the Council on the excellent work during the year. I note attendance at Council meetings is practically 100 per cent. On the educational side, I had the experience last year of having an apprentice who attended the first-year lectures. I would like the Council to give thought to apprentices with long distances to travel." Referring to post-gradutive travel. ate lectures, Mr. Loxton said, "Would it be possible to

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NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

proceed to a Fellowship Course with a diploma given by the Society?"

The President said, regarding the proposed Fellowship Course, this matter was always before Council, but no rooms were available at present.

There being no further discussion the motion for the adoption of the annual report, balance sheet and accounts was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Programme for 1957

Mr. Fegent asked the Vice-President, Mr. Powell, to give an outline of the current year's programme.

Mr. Powell said, "Firstly, on April 15, here, we will have the presentation of registration certificates to those qualified. Attendance will be limited to diplomates and their relatives.

On April 24, at the University, we will have the privilege of hearing a lecture from Professor Robson, the 1957 Visiting Professor of Pharmacology, entitled "Absorption and Fate of Drugs in the Body." With the co-operation of Professor Thorp the lecture will be given specially for members of the Pharmaceutical Society at the University in the Barn Lecture Theatre.

There are two other lectures you can attend, "Isotopes" and the "Chemotherapy of Malignant Disease." No dates have yet been fixed, but you will be notified by courtesy of the Guild in the "Weekly Bulletin."

This year we are reverting to a series of lectures rather than a course of lectures at the University. The lectures will be held on the fourth Monday in each month, starting in May, with the exception of August, when the lecture will be given on the third Monday. The first lecture will be given by Dr. Wright, who will deal with the different standards of pharmaceutical education as observed during his leave overseas.

The first-year apprentice lectures will be held again; one difficulty is the large number of apprentices. There are 250 to 300 new apprentices this year, and it is difficult to secure a hall large enough in a central position.

The annual dinner will be held on June 6. It is not a select gathering of invitees, but is open to members generally. The venue and price will be notified in due

The annual ball will be held on August 12.

As in bygone years, the Society and the Guild will hold zone meetings in the main country centres. We look forward to your support during the year.

Election of Councillors.—Mr. Fegent said that the following Councillors had been re-elected unopposed—Messrs. G. G. Benjamin, K. A. Cartwright, W. R. Cutler, B. G. Fegent, E. G. Hall, J. F. Plunkett, K. H. Powell, H. W. Read, J. L. Townley, A. F. Winterton, S. E. Wright and Miss M Sweeney.

Auditors.—Resolved that Messrs. Holt & Thompson be reappointed as auditors for the ensuing year.

Scrutineers.—Miss Latham and Mr. Oscar Morris were elected as scrutineers for the forthcoming year.

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Mr. C. M. Snodgrass, winner of the Pharmaceutical Society's Materia Medica Prize.

The President then presented prizes to the winners as follows:—

(a) Society's Materia Medica Prize.—Mr. C. M. Snodgrass, Books value £10. (b) Society's Prize for First-Year Botany Students.

—Miss E. Laverick, Books value £5; Mr. G. G. Graham, Books value £5, aeq.

(c) The Ray Dodd Memorial Prize. — First-Year Apprentices' Examination. —First place, Miss B. Van Epen, Cheque £2/2/-; Mr. K. Kesby, Cheque £2/2/-; Mr. R. B. McEwen, Cheque £2/2/-, aeq.

The President called on Mr. Oscar Morris, a former member of the Newcastle and Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association, to present the prize (cheque £10/10/-) to Miss E. Laverick for the most proficient first-year c o u n t r y apprentice.

(Applause.)

Presidential Address.—Mr. Fegent then delivered his presidential address, entitled, "The Pharmacist and Pharmacy."

At the conclusion the President was complimented upon the address he had given. (Applause.)

[The text of the address is published elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.]

General Business

Mr. Margetis, of Redfern, said: "As I am new to the Society may I plead ignorance, to whom does a script belong?"

Mr. Fegent: "It belongs to the patient."

Mr. Margetis: "Is there any reason why a pharmacist should not be given a copy of a script by another pharmacist. I've had a number of refusals."

Mr. Fegent: "It is better to get together to discuss these things, that is why the Guild is forming the metropolitan zones. Get together and eradicate any elements of friction. I can't see any way of forcing a chemist to provide a copy of a prescription. Can Mr. Smith answer the question?"

Mr. Smith: "I have not the wisdom of Solomon."
Mr. Powell: "Copy of the script forms part of the good-

will of the pharmacy.

Mr. Cox: "The matter has been tested in the Courts. The final answer is, the script belongs to the patient. This is qualfiled by statutory provisions in respect of certain drugs."

Mr. Williams: "It doesn't come within the Society code of ethics, does it?"

Mr. Fegent: "The copy in the book is the chemist's, but it is a courtesy to give it to others."

Mr. Williams: "Society functions are advertised in the Guild Bulletin, but some don't get it, like myself."

Mr. Fegent: "That is being taken care of, and we will be able to give notice to members at short notice."

Mr. Read: "It has been suggested that barbiturates should be shifted to the Poisons Act. Members might like to discuss that"

like to discuss that."

Mr. Dash: "At the time they were put on the D.D.
Act there was no other suitable Act to cover them, but now we have the Poisons Act and regulations I see no reason why the barbiturates should not be on the Restricted Drugs Section."

Mr. Wineberg, Regent's Park: "The barbiturates

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

should remain as D.D.'s. The Restricted Drug List is wide open. The script may be dispensed, cancelled and returned to the patient. There are no records "in" or "out." Any person could walk in and buy "wholesale" if they paid the wholesale price. This way you could evade the Poisons Act."

Mr. Dash: "In other States the barbiturates are classified as Restricted Drugs."

Mr. Loxton: "With respect to scripts written in another State you are required to know if the prescriber is registered in New South Wales."

At the conclusion of general business, Mr. Cartwright moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman. This was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman thanked the meeting for its approbation and declared proceedings closed.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY COUNCIL MEETING

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on April 2, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Councillors B. G. Fegent, E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, M. Sweeney, S. E. Wright, J. F. Plunkett, K. H. Powell, A. F. Winterton, H. W. Read, G. G. Benjamin and W. R. Cutler.

Minutes.—The minutes of the ordinary meeting held

on March 5, 1957, were signed as a correct record.

The minutes of the special meeting held on March 19, 1957, were signed as a correct record after the addition of the word "unanimously" to the resolution reaffirming Council's support of the three-year degree

Election of Office-bearers:

President.—The Chairman, Mr. Fegent, said that two years had elapsed since he was first elected as President of the Society. He thanked Councillors for the

dent of the Society. He thanked Councillors for the support and co-operation given during that period.

"Thank you, one and all; you have made my term a pleasant one. I have done my best to uphold the traditions of the Society. I wish to express particular thanks to the Secretary for his wholehearted support and guidance, also my thanks to the staff for their ready excitons at all times." ready assistance at all times."

Mr. Fegent then invited nominations for the office

of President.

Mr. K. H. Powell was duly nominated and declared elected as President of the Pharmaceutical Society of

New South Wales for the ensuing term.

Taking the chair, Mr. Powell said: 'Firstly, thank you for the honour you have done me in electing me as your President. It is 80 years since my grandfather as your President. It is 80 years since my grandiather arrived in Australia; he qualified as a pharmacist at Edinburgh University. I will endeavour, during the next two years, to put back into pharmacy a little of what I have had out of pharmacy. Since I joined Council under the presidency of Ronald Tottenham, the Society has gone from strength to strength. I look forward to the support of Councillors and their coforward to the support of Councillors and their cooperation and understanding. I pay a compliment to Mr. Fegent, who has been unfailing in his interest in Society matters. He has had a trying two years. We are grateful for the work he has done for the Society."

Vice-President.—Mr. A. F. Winterton was nominated and declared elected as Vice-President.

Treasurer.—Mr. J. F. Plunkett was nominated and declared elected as Treasurer.

Election of Committees.—The following were elected:
Ethical, Education and Library.—Messrs. K. H.
Powell, A. F. Winterton, J. F. Plunkett, B. G. Fegent, H. W. Read and S. E. Wright.

Legislative.—Messrs. K. H. Powell, A. F. Winterton, B. G. Fegent, E. G. Hall, W. R. Cutler and K. A. Cartwright.

Social.-- The whole Council was elected to constitute the social committee.

Finance.—Councillors K. H. Powell, A. F. Winterton and J. F. Plunkett.

A.P.F. Revision .- Councillors S. E. Wright, H. W. Read, M. Sweeney, E. G. Hall, with power to co-opt.

Honorary Members-Reviewal.-The President said it had been decided not to add honorary members without due consideration.

It was decided that the Executive should look into the matter within two or three months to see if any honorary members should be added to the list or any deleted due to decease.

It was further decided to review the list at the first meeting after the annual meeting each year.

State Liaison Committee.-The President and the Vice-President were elected.

Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.—The President and Councillors W. R. Cutler and E. G. Hall.

Dento-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.-The President, Councillors W. R. Cutler and E. G. Hall.

Annual Meeting.—Mr. Cutler inquired as to the best method of stimulating better attendance at the annual

meetings.

Mr. Plunkett suggested that the annual meeting should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and that a speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the speaker should be held at "Science House," and the s of note should be obtained to deliver an address.

University Accommodation.—Mr. Fegent said that the proposed deputation to Professor Roberts could not be arranged until after advice had been received from the Pharmacy Board as to their representative. The Pharmacy Board meeting would be held on April 9.

Mr. Powell said he had spoken to the President of the Guild on the matter.

Presentation of Registration Certificates.-Mr. Powell said the date had been altered to Thursday, May 2, because the Minister could not attend on April 15. Supper would be at Ushers Hotel.

Lecture by Professor Robson.—Mr. Powell said there

had already been some publicity in the weekly bulletin. This should be repeated.

Mr. Hall referred to the filling of the hall.

Dr. Wright said he would inform the medical students of the lecture. There were 350 medical students. Professor Robson would be entertained at dinner on April 23.

Annual Dinner, 1957 .- It was decided to alter the

date of the dinner to Monday, June 10, at Adams Hotel, and to fix the cost of the dinner at £1 per person.

Country Visits, 1957.—Mr. Powell said that visits would be made to Goulburn on May 12 and to Katoomba on May 21. Mr. Powell added that he would attend.

Lecture Series, 1957.—The Secretary said that Stawell Hall had been booked on the following dates:—
Mondays, May 27, June 24, July 22, August 19, Sep-

tember 23, October 28.

Mr. Powell said the lectures had been limited to six, otherwise they would extend until too late in the

Dr. Listwan would be happy to deliver a lecture if

the B.M.A. approved. Mr. Fegent said he had contacted Dr. Hugh Hunter on this aspect.

It was decided that Mr. Hall and Mr. Cutler should also inquire from the B.M.A. their attitude towards doctors lecturing to members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

First Year Apprenticeship Lectures, 1957.-Mr. Powell said that there were 181 metropolitan apprentices

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NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

It was decided to make reservations at Stawell Hall for 13 consecutive Tuesdays, commencing towards the end of May, for the First Year Apprentice Lectures.

News Sheet.—Mr. Fegent said that the matter was in the hands of the printer. This would come back to the editorial committee.

Editorial Committee.—It was decided that the following be elected to the Editorial Committee:—Messrs. Cutler, Fegent, Miss Sweeney, Messrs. G. G. Benjamin and H. W. Read.

Standardisation of Size of Tablets.—Mr. Hall said he realised it was difficult to bring revolutionary ideas into force, but he thought the Society should move in the matter of standardisation of size of tablets. The problem was encountered particularly with P.B.A. The trouble occurred in P.M.S. work.

There was also gross disparity in the sizes of Phenobarb Tablets and Thyroid Tablets. Here again, patients receiving different-sized tablets thought a mistake had been made. All tablets of the same substance and strength should conform to a standard size.

It was decided to write to the Director-General of Health, Canberra, seeking uniformity of size (in Australia) in respect of B.P. tablets.

It was further decided to write to the Pharmaceutical Societies in the other States, seeking support in the proposal.

Correspondence.—Minister for Health, regretting time is fully taken up at present and cannot arrange for the reception of a deputation from the Society in the near future concerning transfer of the control of the barbiturates.—It was decided that the Secretary should write concerning the difficulty in ordering barbiturates in country districts, because the order must be in the hands of the wholesaler before the drug can be despatched.

Pharmaceutical Association, advising the recommendation of the N.S.W. Dento-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee regarding A.P.F. preparations suitable for prescribing by dentists will be referred to the P.A.A. Committee of Management. A later communication advised that the Victorian Branch of the Dental Association of Australia is planning to produce a dental formulary.

mulary.
R.S.S. & A.I.L.A. Chemists' Sub-Branch, thanking the Society Council for making room available for monthly meetings.

Councillor J. L. Townley to members of the Council, giving brief details of tour to March 8.

Mr. E. R. Cole, Hatfield, Herts, England, advising at present in England on sabbatical leave. Requests transfer of name to the overseas list with respect to subscription.—Mr. Cole to be advised there is no overseas list.

To Registrar, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., re accommodation at the University for pharmacy students. Asking the Pharmacy Board to appoint representatives to join with the Society in a deputation to Professor Roberts.—Advice received that matter will be dealt with at the next meeting of the Board on April 9.

Metropolitan Zone Secretaries Proposed Monthly News Letter.—Mr. Fegent asked that this matter be deferred until next meeting.

New Members Elected.—Peter Francis Davis, Concord; Richard Graham Hicks, Homebush; Ralph Carruthers McKee, Roseville; John Lindsay Perkins, Bellevue Hill; Ross Puglisi, Neutral Bay; Peter Morgan Ryan, Croydon; (Mrs.) Gwennyth Jean Smith, Five Dock; Paul Maynard Tilburn, Sussex Inlet; Charles Henry Winston, Narrabeen; and Olgerts Jekabs Zarins, Marrickville.

Advanced to Full Membership. — Ronald William Oates, Kingsgrove; Howard Arnold O'Dell, Penshurst; and Graham Edward Reed, Bellevue Hill.

Associate Members.-Ross Edmund Fraser, Nancy Patricia McConville; Laudie-Anne Sahade, Kerry Cole-fax Thew; Gwenneth Holmes Wilcher; William John Usher; and Michael John Wilkinson.

Reinvestment of Funds.—It was decided to reinvest the proceeds (£200) in the current Commonwealth loan. The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Comittee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on April 11, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, K. Jordan, R. S. Leece, K. A. Cartwright, R. L. Frew, P. R. Lipman, C. D. Bradford, R. W. Feller, W. G. Sapsford, and K. E. Thomas.

Out-of-Date Antibiotics.—Mr. Jordan said he had referred this matter to Mr. Smith to take up in Melbourne.

Metropolitan Zone Meetings-

Burwood Meeting, 3/4/57.—It was reported that 35 attended the meeting, which was quite successful. A further meeting would be held in about a month's time. Mr. Hughes was president; Mr. C. Brown, secretary.

Parramatta, Meeting, 9/4/57.—It was reported that 38 attended. Mr. Smith was made president and Mr. Baggs secretary. A further meeting would be held in about a month's time.

A representative from Windsor attended the meeting. Mr. Pinerua said that Mr. Young was of great assistance in discussing Guild affairs. Mr. Plunkett spoke for the Society.

Ryde-Epping.—This zone was formed on April 3. Guild representation was required at next meeting, probably on May 1.

Mr. Rae was president and Mr. Brislan secretary. Mr. C. D. Bradford was asked to represent the Guild

Fairfield.—Next meeting, 5/6/57.

Hornsby and District.—Next meeting, 8/5/57. Guild representative required. Mr. Leece said he would attend. Leichhardt, Annandale, Petersham Zone.—Mr. Jordan said that the zone would hold a meeting on the night

of April 15.

Meeting of Sub-Committee on Zones.—The date of the first meeting was left to Mr. Young.

Country Zone Meetings.—Mr. Smith said he would attend meetings at Goulburn on May 12 and at Katoom-

ba on May 21. Mr. Smith said he really should go to the various zone meetings in the metropolitan area and also the

country, pointing out the pitfalls and deviations which could easily arise. Reports of Sub-Committees were dealt with as

(A) Trade and Commerce-Leukoplast—Cut in Profit-Margins.—Mr. Jordan said that following negotiations with Mr. Martin they were almost back to their previous margin.

Mr. Martin had agreed to a further advance in respect of certain items in the range over and above his offer circulated to members of the Committee.

The retail prices of the further amended sizes would be as follows:

l in. x l yd., retail price, 1/2.

½ in. x 2½ yds., retail price, 1/7.

l in. x 2½ yds., retail price, 2/1.

l in. x l yd. waterproof, retail price, 1/5.



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NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

The Committee expressed itself as satisfied.

Mr. Jordan was congratulated upon his success in the conduct of negotiations with Mr. Martin.

Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd.—Mr. Jordan said that the company requested Guild co-operation in the June Drive. It was resolved that the N.S.W. Branch give full co-operation to Sterling Pharmaceuticals in its June Drive.

Dettol Month.—Mr. Jordan said that everything was going according to plan.

Parke Davis Drive (May).—It was decided that cooperation be accorded to the Parke Davis Drive.

Suedette Gloves.—It was reported that Suedette Gloves had been reduced from 3/11 to 3/6 retail—a rather large reduction. The firm had refused to pass any credit to chemists adversely affected by the sudden reduction.

It was decided to write to the firm in question on the matter of credits in respect of stocks on hand.

(B) Pricing-

D.D. Tariff—Emendation.—Mr. Thomas said that the tariff was being completely overhauled. Not less than 50 per cent. of the drugs in the old list had not been used over the last ten years.

It was decided to delete lines where no prices were available from the wholesalers or where the drugs were not in common use.

The notice of members would be drawn to the fact that old lines had been deleted. It would therefore be desirable for members to keep their old lists.

Veterinary Price List.—Mr. Thomas said this would be a charge against Federal Office. It was the first list of this nature that had been produced.

(C) Dispensing-

National Health Conference at Wollongong.—The secretary said a report had been circulated.

Shortage of Pharmacists' Measures.—It was decided to enquire further into this matter from Mr. Plank, of the Weights and Measures office.

New Members Elected.—Messrs Neil Mason Garling, Ryde; Maxwell McCarthy, Orange; Donald Scot Dixson Moore, Yenda, and Clifford John Pacey, Caringbah.

Drug Registers.—It was reported that none were in stock. Matter to be referred to the Minister for Health for the necessary action.

Building Site.—Mr. Smith said a building site on the corner of Stanley street and Bourke street would be auctioned in May. Mr. Smith asked Mr. Frew if he had looked at the block.

Mr. Frew: "I could not see it for the fencing. It is not so different from a suburban area as you would think."

The meeting terminated at 11.4 p.m.

You need a General Public Risk (Premises) Insurance Policy as well as your Chemists' Indemnity. Contact P.D.L.

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

Mr. N. B. Griffith has been appointed manager of Mack's Pharmacy, South Melbourne.

Mr. J. M. Howden advises having closed his phar-

macy at Mallacoota.

Mr. Jack Moran, who recently transferred to Victoria from Queensland, has opened a pharmacy at 72 Ashley street, West Footscray.

Miss V. Adamson will be in charge of Mr. J. R.

Beckett's pharmacy at Elwood during his absence abroad.

Mr. F. Anderson, who has recently returned from England, will manage Miss M. L. Sharp's pharmacy at Myrtleford during her absence.

Mr. A. T. Galvin left Melbourne late in April for a six months' visit to England and the Continent, and will return to Australia via the United States of

Mr. G. H. Grimwade, chairman of Drug Houses of Australia Ltd., left Melbourne on April 29 on a tour of America and England. He will be away about four

Mr. D. E. Robertson has sold his pharmacy at Hastings to Mr. D. Coates. Following a few weeks' rest in the Dandenongs, Mr. Robertson will leave with his wife on a trip to Canada, via Panama. They will travel by a merchant ship with provision for about 20 passengers, and are looking forward to a restful sea journey. Mr. Robertson expects to be away for the best part of twelve months.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: APRIL LIST

Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy
Miss C. Allan	. Mr. B. D. O'Donnell, Thornb'y
Miss B. Anderson	Mr. J. Ray, Gardiner
Mr. J. K. Barker	Morrow's Pharmacy, Daylesf'd
Mr. A. R. Boddinar .	Mr. W. F. Bourne, Coburg
Mr. I. A. Bray	Mr. J. D. Kirkpatrick, Deep-
	dene
Miss J. Broome	Mr. J. Morris, Numurkah
	Messrs. Monteath & Munroe,
	Pakenham East
Miss B. Burge	Mr. N. L. Shrimpton, East
	Preston
Mr. A. F. Cunningham	Mr. A. H. Mansell, Glenferrie
Mr. E. DeBoos	Mr. A. H. Mansell, Glenferrie
Miss E. J. Ellis	Mr. J. J. A. Lee, Stanhope
	Mr. G. E. Cohen, Darebin
Miss N. Engish	Mr. R. B. Billings, Koroit
Miss E. Evans	Mr. J. T. DeRavin, Toorak
Mr. J. R. Fisher	Mr. A. C. Reader, McKinnon
Mr. L. F. Gurry	B. Lloyd & Co., Queenscliff
Mrs. M. G. Hinton	Mr. A. R. Osbourne, Canterb'y
Mrs. U. Hogan	Mr. C. F. W. Sparre, St.
	Arnaud
Miss M. Jablonski	Mr. A. H. Mansell, Glenferrie
Miss R. Jarvis	Dixon's Pharmacy, Melbourne
	Savoy Plaza Pharmacy, Melb.
Mrs. E. E. Morris	Mr. J. M. Longden, Kaniva
	Mr. J. E. Mahony, Belgrave
Mr. I. G. Milne	Pollock's Pharmacy,
	Alexandra

Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy
Mr. P. McNamara	Mr. S. G. Robson, Hamilton
Mr. H. V. O'Connor .	Mr. R. T. Benton, Alphington
Mr. P. G. Pennlington.	Miss E. J. McDonald, Glen Iris
	Mr. B. D. O'Donnell, Thornb'y
Mr. G. Purdy	Mr. R. Eymer, Thornbury
Mr. A. J. Rainey	Mr. M. Kirsner, Melbourne
	Miss P. Cooney, Gardenvale
Miss J. Read	Mr. A. L. Hull, Toorak
Miss M. Roberts	Mr. A. R. Mulchinock, Malv'n
Mr. D. B. Railton	Beacham's Pharmacy, Melb.
Mr. V. S. Strangio	Mr. F. J. Dudfield, Brunswick
	Mr. J. W. R. Findlay, Sale
Mr. B. Silver	Mr. M. H. Lawson, E. Coburg
	Mr. I. J. Thompson, Fairfield
	Mr. K. B. Munnerley, C'wood
	Mr. F. S. Ward, Traralgon
	U.F.S. Dispensary, Eaglehawk

Business Changes

The following pharmacies have changed hands:-Mr. F. A. Bolton purchased from Mr. W. A. Day, 213 Mitchell street, Bendigo.

Mr. D. R. Coates purchased from Mr. D. E. Robert-

son, Hastings

Mr. M. Stokes purchased from Mr. M. E. Hylston, 581 Centre road, Bentleigh East. Miss J. Fuga purchased from Mr. H. O. Challman, 289

High street, Kew. Mr. J. M. Howden purchased from Mr. C. V. Browne,

San Remo. Mr. W. P. Amarant purchased from the Estate R. S. Corson, Main street, Koroit.

Mr. B. G. McClusky purchased from Mr. J. S. Brewer, Koo-wee-rup.

ENGAGEMENT

Of interest in optometry and pharmacy circles is the recent announcement of the engagement of Miss Margaret Hodgkinson, of North Balwyn, to Mr. Geoff.

BIRTH

Smith (McCurrach).—On April 14, at St. George's, to Betty and Keith—a daughter (Rosalind Mary). Both father and mother are chemists, at Buckhurst's Pharmacy, Camberwell.—Congratulations!

DISCUSSION GROUP

The Discussion Group held a highly successful meeting at the College of Pharmacy on April 10. Mr. H. A. Braithwaite led a discussion on "Drug Regulations" to an overflow audience. The President of the Group, Mr.

Geoff Treleaven, was in the chair.

Mr. Braithwaite dealt very fully with many aspects of the regulations and a lively discussion followed.

At the conclusion, the President thanked Mr. Braithwaite on behalf of those present for his most informative talk on a subject of the utmost importance in every-day practice.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION PASS LIST

The following candidates were successful at the Intermediate Examination held in February, 1957:—
D. W. Allen, J. R. Bannerman, Miss M. M. Belleville, Miss E. J. Birrell, Miss H. E. Bradshaw, R. P. Davies, R. B. Durston, K. M. Fitzsimon, H. Glickman, Miss J. J. Gourlay, A. B. Hall, G. K. Hall, J. Hartley, Miss N. W. Hindson, L. V. Hocking, J. C. Holland, P. J. Hunt, J. L. B. Keane, Miss I. E. Kazins, U. I. Lucas, Miss B. J. S. Lyons,

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VICTORIA—Continued

N. Main, Miss J. A. Marshall, Miss M. Macfarlane, V. J. McLachlan, N. W. Naismith, J. B. Naughton, G. M. Nihill, D. J. O'Brien, R. K. Patterson, D. G. Pearson, E. B. Potts, P. E. Rogers, Miss N. Shiffman, G V. Smith, I. M. Stuart, E. G. P. Targett, E. I. Taylor, P J. Tuohy, J. D. Veal, J. Y. F. Wong.

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY: CORRECTION

Favourable comment has followed the publication in our issue of February 28 (pages 143-148) of the address on "Colour Photography" delivered by Mr. J. O. Colahan at the meeting of the Discussion Group of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

The originals of the accompanying illustrations were in colour and it was necessary to have them re-drawn. Unfortunately, in illustration No. 5, published on page 148, there were errors in the colours described.

In the first part, headed "Subject," the colours should have read "Blue, Green, Red" (instead of "Magenta, Green, Orange").

The next section, "Top Emulsion Layer," is correct. In the "2nd Emulsion Layer," the colours should have read "Magenta, Magenta" (instead of "Red, Red").

In the line "3rd Emulsion Layer," the colour should have read "Cyan."

Readers who have cut this article from the Journal for future reference might like to transfer these alterations on to the copy they hold.

VICTORIAN CHEMISTS' GOLFERS' CLUB

We have had a very full programme to date. Our February meeting was held at Barwon Heads in great weather; the course was excellent and the competition good. The result of the four ball best ball returned Geo. Gorey and Frank Montegano winners with 41 points (Stableford). Individual was won by Harvey Wastell with 35 points.

Our March meeting was held at Metropolitan golf course on March 14. Quite a good day brought a good muster. The individual Stableford competition in three divisions were won respectively by:-

"A" Division: Alex Hallet with 33 points, after count-

back from N. Turnbull.
"B" Division: Ian Ewing, on his own course, with an

excellent 41 points.
"C" Division: Vince Gemmola with 35 points.
Visitor's trophy to Mr. L. Hickingbotham with 40

The April meeting was held at Commonwealth golf course, with a splendid muster and excellent golfing conditions, although all courses at this season do a bit in promoting good scores owing to the dry weather. Stableford competition in three divisions resulted:-

"A" Division: R. G. Hare, 33 points.
"B" Division: W. Wolfe, 34 points, on count-back from Ian Barnes and J. Ellis.

"C" Division: R. G. Smith, 34 points.
Visitors' Trophy: D. Kerley with 39 points.
Our next meeting will be held at Yarra Yarra on

May 14.

FIRST COUNTRY CHEMIST ON GUILD FEDERAL COUNCIL

At the monthly meeting of the State Branch Committee on April 2, Mr. K. L. C. Davies, Country Vice-President of the Victorian Branch of the Guild, was appointed "Substitute Delegate" for Victoria to the Federal Council. Mr. Davies thus becomes the first practising country Guild member to join the Federal Council.

Mr. Davies' appointment follows the death in January last of Mr. F. N. Lee and the election of Mr. Norman Keith as State President and as "The Second Delegate" to the Federal Council.

Mr. Davies, who was born in Victoria, was educated at the famous Fort street Boys' High School in Sydney. He attended the Sydney University, and qualified in New South Wales in 1927 at the age of 19 years. Mr. Davies recalls that Mr. L. W. Smith, President of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild, was responsible for his apprenticeship to Mr. E. G. Wheen, of Ashfield, N.S.W. Mr. Frank Wheeler, Mr. Smith's brother-in-law, was captain of the Leichhardt Rowing Club, and a bosom friend of Mr. Davies' father, who was also a member of that club.

Part of Mr. Davies' apprenticeship was spent at Ashfield and part at Bankstown, to which Mr. Wheen had transferred his business. (Later Mr. Wheen bought back the Ashfield business, where he is today.)

After leaving Mr. Wheen, Mr. Davies went to the late Mr. A. E. Sharpe, in Hunter street, Sydney, for three years. Mr. William Archer, a former registrar of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, was a great friend of Mr. Sharpe.

At the end of 1929 Mr. Davies came to Melbourne, where his parents had been living for some years. In Melbourne he worked with Mr. C. W. Willers at his pharmacy in Bourke street. In March, 1930, Mr. Davies went to Rushworth, having bought the business of Mr. B. L. Jacobson. He left there in August, 1936, when he sold the business to Mr. Colin Clyne and purchased the business of Mr. A. W. Hall at Maffra. He has been at Maffra ever since.

Mr. Davies has always been active in Guild affairs, and was President of the East Gippsland district for many years. Upon the retirement of Mr. J. B. Robinson, of Traralgon, as district delegate on the State Branch Committee, Mr. Davies was appointed to succeed him. Two years later, in September, 1956, Mr. Davies was appointed Country Vice-President, in succession to Mr. Louis Hamon, of Numurkah.

Mr. Davies has been a member of the Maffra Shire Council since 1952, and has been President of the Shire since September, 1956. He takes a wide interest in sport, especially golf and bowls. For 10 years he was president of the Maffra Tennis Club. During that time the club established its own permanent grass courts, on which one of the largest Easter tournaments in the State is held each year.

Mr. Davies was Charter President of the Maffra Rotary Club, which was founded in 1947. Last year he attended the Pacific Regional Conference of Rotary International in Sydney.

OBITUARY

Albert Dorman

We regret to record the death, at the Freemasons' Hospital on April 22, of Mr. Albert Dorman, of Richmond.

The late Mr. Dorman qualified at the final examination in March, 1920, and he had been in business at Richmond for many years.

Mr. Dorman was prominently connected with the formation of the Guild in Victoria and was for many years a member of the Victorian State Branch Committee. He was also for a number of years a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, holding the office of President in the year 1933-34.

We extend sincere sympathy to members of the family, and in particular to Mr. Dorman's widow, who has been convalescing for some months after an accident. Mrs. Dorman being unable to leave her home, arrangements

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VICTORIA—Continued

were made for the funeral cortege to pass the home at Mentone on the way to the Springvale Crematorium, on April 23.

Zal Markov

We also regret to report that Mr. Zal Markov, chemist, of Carlton, died suddenly on April 16.

The late Mr. Markov came to Australia from Russia and qualified at the Victorian final examination in September, 1914. He had been in business at Carlton for

many years.

Mr. Markov was the donor of a scholarship awarded annually, on the recommendation of the Lectorial Board, to a first-year student at the Victorian College of Pharmacy. Only a short time before his death Mr. Markov lodged a capital sum with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to ensure the continuity of this award from the interest that will accrue regularly.

Our sincere sympathy is extended to the members of the family. Two sons, Mr. Alan Markov and Mr. Bray Markov, also qualified from the Victorian College of Pharmacy in 1946 and 1949 respectively.

Samuel Morrow

A highly respected member of the older generation of chemists, in the person of Mr. Samuel Morrow, died on April 25, at the age of 81 years. The late Mr. Morrow was registered in March, 1899, having passed the Victorian Final Examination in that year

The late Mr. Morrow conducted a pharmacy for many years at Daylesford. A daughter, Beth (Mrs. C. Lelean), also qualified from the Victorian College of Pharmacy. Mr. Morrow retired from business some years ago, but the pharmacy has been carried on by members of the family—Mr. C. O. Lelean, his son-in-law, and Mrs. Lelean. We extend sincere sympathy to the members of the family.

PHARMACY BOARD

Special Meeting

A special meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria was held at 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, on April 4, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. W. R. Iliffe (President) in the Chair, Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister and R. H.

Borowski (Acting Registrar).

Inspections.—The Acting Registrar presented a summary of inspections and enquiries undertaken by Inspectors Plummer and Ahern during the month, both in the metropolitan and country areas. Instructions had been given to several manufacturers with reference to their packaging and labelling and also with reference to the Proprietary Medicines (Health) Act requirements. All these matters were routine and no further action was contemplated.

Advertising by Stores.—The inspectors during the month visited two large suburban stores which had advertised in local newspapers that they stocked restricted items. They had been informed that this was a breach

of the regulations.

Excessive Dangerous Drugs Consumption—Alleged Addicts.—The inspectors investigated three reports of excessive Dangerous Drug consumption during the month, and details of two further cases of possible addiction were forwarded to the Police Drug Bureau.

Excessive Prescribing by a Doctor.—Excessive prescribing of Dangerous Drugs by a doctor in a suburban area was also communicated to the Police Drug Bureau.

Medical Centres in Factories .- A series of visits had been paid to medical centres located in factories, and several breaches of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Regulations had been noted. Breaches had also occurred

in the supply of preparations to these centres, and the Board resolved that further investigations should be made.

Discrepancies in Dangerous Drugs Records.—In visits to several pharmacies during the month, minor discrepancies had been noted in the records of some pharmacies, and the Board had issued warnings in these matters.

Final Examination Results. - The Acting Registrar tabled the report of the Conference of Examiners and the action of the President in authorising publication of these results was endorsed. The following candidates

passed:—
J. K. Barrow, K. R. Beaton, A. D. Black, G. W. Blackman, P. S. Bradley, Miss J. A. Burbidge, E. Carson, I. J. Carter, F. L. Clift, R. J. Constable, Miss A. H. O. Dixon, Miss A. E. Fagan, F. Fischer, I. M. Foyster, J. Frydman, J. J. Gelb, J. W. Gleeson, R. J. Hardidge, D. G. Homann, Miss B. M. Johnson, S. A. Katos, R. L. McArthur, T. R. McCormack, Miss P. W. McKay, R. H. Pruden, K. L. Roberts, Miss H. M. Robinson, H. J. Savage, J. M. Sharwood, B. Silver, R. T. Stuart, A. V. Tyrrell, Miss B. F. Vibert, Miss M. A. Wappet, Miss N. J. West, B. J. B. White, S. Wong, G. H. Carter, D. McC. Rutherford. D. McC. Rutherford.

The report was formally received. The meeting then terminated.

APRIL MEETING OF THE PHARMACY BOARD

The regular meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria was held at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on April 10, at 10.10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. W. R. Iliffe (President), in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart, R. H. Borowski (Acting Registrar), and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Correspondence.-The correspondence dealt with included the following:-

To several pharmaceutical chemists, advising that their names had been restored to the Pharmaceutical

From the Department of Health, notifying that the reappointment of Mr. W. R. Iliffe as President of the Pharmacy Board had been published in the Victoria Government Gazette.

To the executor of a deceased chemist's estate, advising that a further extension of time had been granted to carry on the business.

From the Chief Secretary's Office, thanking the Board for its offer of assistance with regard to the drinking of methylated spirit by aborigines.

To a suburban doctor, advising him of the action taken to settle a dispute with a local chemist.

To the Police Drug Bureau, forwarding information

with reference to a possible addict.

To the President of the Victorian Branch of the Guild, advising of the action taken in regard to the supply of sulphonamides at a suburban factory

To the Department of Health, advising the names of three members of the Board from whom one is to be selected to sit on the Proprietary Medicines Com-

To the Chairman, Department of Health, forwarding the Board's views re antidotes for poisons and other labels.

From the Secretary, Department of Health, authorising the removal of 108 names from the Pharmaceutical Register for non-payment of registration fees.

From several suburban and country chemists, assuring the Board of their intention to comply with the Regulations in the future, following the Board's warning.

From several prospective overseas entrants to the Victorian College of Pharmacy, submitting their qualifications for consideration by the Board.

No. 4.

VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

CHRISTY C. J. Vitamin E in menopause; preliminary report of experimental and clinical study. AM. J. OBSTET. GYNECOL. 50, 84-7

Treatment of severe symptoms of vasomotor instability was instituted in 25 patients, 22 to 55 years of age, of whom 1 was in the natural menopause and 24 in artificially instituted menopause. The daily dose given varied from 10 to 30 mg. tocopherol acetate, according to the degree of severity of the symptoms. Treatment was continued for 1 to 6 weeks depending upon the degree of response. The entire group of cases responded to the treatment and showed either complete relief or very marked improvement. No untoward after-effects were noted.

In some of the cases relief of vasomotor In some of the cases relief of vasomotor instability was more easily obtained with the use of vitamin E than with the use of estrogens: however, the chief advantage of vitamin E over estrogens is its freedom from stimulative effect on the genital system or on the parenchyma of the breast. Because vitamin E has no carcinogenic effect, it may be used quite freely in menopausal patients suffering from neoplasms. from neoplasms.

FERGUSON H. E. The use of vitamin E in menopausal syndrome. VIRGINIA MED. MONTH. 75, 447-8 (1948).

Sixty of 66 patients with severe menopausal symptoms were completely relieved when treated with 15 to 30 mg. tocopherol daily. Occasionally, weekly intramuscular injections of 100 mg. of tocopherol were also required in stubborn cases. No objectionable side effects were noted.

RUBENSTEIN B. B. Vitamin E diminishes the vasomotor symptoms of menopause. FED. PROC. 7, 106 (1948).

Seventeen patients with severe vasomotor symptoms could not be relieved with barbiturates or placebos. All obtained prompt and complete relief with estrogens. In 14 of the 17 patients marked reduction in symptoms occurred on the administration of 75 mg. per day of Vitamin E. Only 6 obtained complete relief. Vitamin E may be useful in the treatment of those cases of severe menonusal ment of those cases of severe menopausal symptoms in which estrogens are contraindi-'ated.

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VICTORIA—Continued

The correspondence submitted was received.

Formal Business.-The following formal business was dealt with:-

Applications for Registration Approved.—Mary n., Vic., 5/11/56. Josephine McNamara, Final Exam., Vic., 5/11/56. Valerie Margaret Abson, Jacob Keith Barrow, Kenneth Roy Beaton, Janet Aline Burbidge, Anne Elizabeth Fagan, Ian Menzies Foyster, Jacob Frydman, Joseph John Gelb, John Walter Gleeson, Russell John Hardidge, Ian Edward Russell, Roy Thomas Stuart, Allan Vincent Tyrrell, Bernard Silver, Sherman Wong, Eric Carson, Robert James Constable, Beverley Margot Johnson son, Thomas Richard McCormack, Patricia Watmough McKay, Donal McCrae Rutherford, Haydn Joseph Savage, John Moore Sharwood, Beverley Frances John Moore Sharwood, Beverley Frances Graham Harold Carter, Anne Helen Owen Dixon, Ronald Lex McArthur, Ivan James Carter, Final Exam., Vic., 6/3/57. Rocco Alafaci, Ph. Board, N.S.W.; Rae Maud McCarty, Ph. Board, N.Z.; Peter Leon David Reuben, Ph. Board, N.S.W.; Dorothy Jean Russell, Ph. Board, N.Z. David George Homann, Marjorie Anne Wappett, Barry Johnstone Beresford White, Final Exam., Vic. 8/2/57. Vic., 6/3/57.

Name Erased from Register.—John William Birch Pedley, Yarraville, deceased, 18/3/57.

Restoration of Name to Register.—1.
Managers and Relievers Notified.—51. Business Changes Notified.—2.

New Businesses Opened.—9.
Apprenticeship Indentures Registered.—6.
Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.—9.
Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended.—3.
Certificates of Exemption Issued.—7.

Certificates Identity Issued.—6. Opium Permits Issued.-8.

Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued.—2. Licences as General Dealers in Poisons.—6. Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances.—23.

Licences for Hospitals to Possess Dangerous Drugs.—2. Police Reports re Poisonings. - Sodium Amytal, 1 Fatal; Quinine, Ergot and Strychnine, 1 Fatal; Arsenic, 1 Fatal; Nicotine Sulphate, 1 Fatal.

Uniform Poisons Schedules .-- A recent conference with reference to these schedules had been attended by a member of the Board, who submitted his report. Further action on these schedules will be taken at a meet-ing to be held in Melbourne by the Federal Health Department during the month of May.

Fluorides in Dentifrices.-The Board had before it a memorandum from a manufacturers' association with reference to the use of fluorides in dentifrices. It was resolved that this matter should be referred to the Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel.

Inspectors' Reports.—The Board briefly reconsidered the reports as presented at the Special Meeting on

Apprenticeship Curriculum.—The Board considered a report by a sub-committee on this matter and resolved that a meeting of the full committee should be called for

Visit by Inspector to Country Area.—The Board considered at length the report of a visit by Inspector Plummer to a country area where he found breaches of the Dangerous Drug Regulations had been committed by all chemists in this particular area. The Board directed that further investigations be made in this matter with a view to possible legal proceedings.

Disposal of Unwanted Poisons.—The Board had before it several requests for the disposal of unwanted poisons, e.g., Cyanide, and it was resolved that this matter be taken up with certain Government departments.

Final Examination.-Having considered a letter of explanation from a candidate at the recent Final Examination the Board resolved that the explanation be accepted and that the candidate be permitted to sit at a subsequent examination in two sections of the Final

Distribution of Samples.-The Board, having considered representations put forward by the manufacturers' organisation, resolved that legislation along the lines suggested by this organisation be considered.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £1,096 were passed for payment.

The meeting then terminated.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

The 100th Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria was held at the College of Pharmacy, 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on Monday, March 25, 1957, at 8 p.m.

Present.-Mr. E. Scott, President, and approximately 110 members.

The President, after declaring the meeting open, thanked those present for their attendance, and wel-comed the Guest Speaker, Dr. J. H. Lindell, Chairman of the Hospitals and Charities Commission of Victoria. Many would remember that Dr. Lindell was a graduate of the Victorian College of Pharmacy. Mr. Scott also referred to Dr. Lindell's career in the R.A.A.F., and to his previous position as Medical Superintendent of the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

An apology for non-attendance was tendered on be-half of the Secretary, Mr. F. C. Kent, who was absent on leave.

The Acting Secretary, Mr. R. H. Borowski, read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the 99th Annual Meeting were confirmed on the motion of Mr. W. R. Iliffe, seconded by Mr. Grier.

Annual Report and Financial Statement.-The President drew attention to the Annual Report and Financial Statement, copies of which had been forwarded to all members prior to the meeting. In this report, Mr. Scott referred briefly to the fact that the Government had been urged to honour its promise to provide sufficient funds for the erection of the new College of Pharmacy in Parkville. Sufficient money was now in hand to commence this work.

Mr. Scott said: "It has, as you know, been a long road, but as long as there is an ending to that road, none of us will mind very much. It is impossible, we believe, to turn out better chemists than we already do, but at least they will have better premises in which to

In relation to the work of the Society, Mr. Scott said that in the main it was generally routine, but it was work which must be done. Such things as the running of the College and matters of ethics took up the attention of the Council, which was the governing body.

He referred to the recent election, and stated that elections are quite necessary. "Once you become apathetic and say office-bearers are doing a good job, you start to decay. I, myself," said Mr. Scott, "would like to see all the young chaps have a 'go'." Mention had been made that the reason why many young people would not and could not not promise for precities at the would not, and could not, nominate for positions on the Council was the fact that the Council held day meetings. He voiced the opinion that a change could be made to night meetings, and by this means the Society could be infused with younger blood. This matter was entirely in the members' hands.

Mr. Scott said he was glad the women had put up a

VICTORIA—Continued

candidate for the recent Council election, and it was of interest to see how women had voted at this meeting. He then noted statistics, which were as follows:

Interstate							*			*	,					5
Country													,			63
Metropolit	an			×												203

This was a total of 271 votes out of 1081 votes cast. He felt that as the women of the Society were approximately 40 per cent. of the Society's membership they had not backed their own sex in the recent election. This was a matter for their own organisation to look into, and they should stick together and rally round one of their candidates.

Mr. Scott then briefly referred to the other matters shown in the report.

The report as presented was adopted on the motion of Mrs. P. A. Crawford, seconded by Miss I. M. J. Mac-Gillivray.

Financial Statements.—The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. S. J. Baird, in commenting on the financial statement, said he had looked back over some of the earlier financial statements, but felt he should not weary those present with all of the details. It was sufficient to say that the financial position of the Society, when compared with financial statements, even over the last ten years, was

quite staggering. Mr. Baird formally moved the adoption of the financial statement. Mr. N. F. Keith seconded this motion, which was carried.

Returning Officer's Report.—The Returning Officer, Mr. J. I. Richards, read his reports on the ordinary election and the extraordinary election of members of the Council, and of an Auditor.

At the annual election the candidates were Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. G. Davis, L. Long, W. Lee and C. N. McLeod, and voting resulted as follows:—

Davis, Albert George	961
Long, Leonard Rudolph	854
McLeod, Claude Noel	800
Lee, Wellington	610

He therefore declared Messrs. Baird, Davis, Long and McLeod duly elected as members of the Council for the ensuing three years.

He also declared Mr. Robert Haydon Morrison, of Melbourne, duly elected as Auditor to the Society for the year 1957.

For the extraordinary election, to fill the vacancy arising from the resignation of Mr. Vivian George Morieson, the candidates were Miss Irene Margaret MacGillivray and Mr. Keith Ramsay, and voting resulted as follows:—



Some of the ladies who prepared the supper served at the conclusion of the 100th Annual Meeting: From I. to r.: Mrs. A. W. Callister, Mrs. F. W. Johnson, Mrs. Eric Scott, Mrs. A. T. S. Sissons, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Mrs. S. J. Baird, Mrs. I. J. Thompson, Mrs. J. R. Oxley, Mrs. R. H. Borowski, Miss A. B. Longmore, Mrs. A. L. Hull, Miss E. M. Witt and Mrs. C. N. McLeod.

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VICTORIA—Continued

The Returning Officer declared Mr. Keith Ramsay duly elected as a member of the Council for the unexpired period of Mr. Vivian George Morieson's term of office, namely, until March, 1958.

Mr. E. Nye moved, and Mr. N. C. Cossar seconded, that the report of the Returning Officer be received.—

Congratulatory Telegram.-A telegram was then read, as follow:

CONGRATULATIONS ON HUNDREDTH ANNI-VERSARY—AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS."

The President announced that this completed the formal business of the Society at this meeting, and then introduced Dr. J. H. Lindell, the guest speaker. [The text of Dr. Lindell's address is published else-

where in this issue.-Ed.]

At the conclusion of the address, the President commented that Dr. Lindell might be right in what he said, that pharmacy might in the end survive in hospitals. It was good to know that they would have a final resting place! The President then asked the Vice-President, Mr. F. W. Johnson, to propose a vote of thanks to Dr. Lin-

Vote of Thanks

Mr. Johnson, in moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Lindell, said that having one of the College's own graduates to give an address at the centenary meeting of the Society was most fitting. Dr. Lindell had given them a very clear picture of the hospital scheme. The costs of hospitalisation were amazing, and the figures referring to the Royal Melbourne Hospital and the Royal Children's Hospital, with 200 beds less, were fantastic.

No one was better fitted to give an address on that particular subject. Dr. Lindell took to the position he held a very active and intelligent lilliu. The things very thoroughly, and he felt that Dr. Linthose things very thoroughly, and he was driving. They dell knew in what direction he was driving. They wished Dr. Lindell well in the years ahead of him in

the work he had chosen.
Dr. Lindell's experience through pharmacy to medicine, as the Superintendent of the Royal Melbourne Hospital and now as Chairman of the Hospitals and Charities Commission, marked his progress to the position of high responsibility he now held. He was sure his former teachers at the College of Pharmacy were proud to be associated with him.

Dr. Lindell's challenging remarks with regard to pharmacy had been them for some time. fessor Shaw some time ago painted just as dim a picture, but pharmacy had still survived. Being divorced from pharmacy, Dr. Lindell could look at in an abstract way, and to a certain extent he did not see pharmacy as chemists saw it. They saw it as an active and responsible profession. They believed they were doing a valuable work in the com-munity, and while the actual dispensing and making up of medicine might have diminished, there was always the responsibility of so many mothers who came in with their children for advice from the chemist. It gave them a very deep sense of gratitude that the public had this confidence to come to the chemist first for the simple ailments which crop up from day to day. This responsibility would always be with them. He believed that pharmacy still had a vigorous life ahead of it; and while it would be foolish of him to consider it would con-tinue as it was, he knew there must be change, he knew that the work Dr. Lindell was doing was bringing within the realm of the hospital so many more people who require treatment-it was a very important work.

Mr. Johnson said they were delighted to have had Dr. Lindell with them this evening. It was fitting that a graduate from the College of Pharmacy should address the members of the Pharmaceutical Society at their centenary meeting. All present had been in-terested in Dr. Lindell's remarks, and they thanked him once again for coming along. (Applause.)

At 9.30 p.m. the President declared the meeting closed, and invited those present to adjourn to the museum to partake of supper. He expressed a word of thanks to the wives of the Councillors and members of the staff, who had prepared a delicious supper, and

also a 100-year birthday cake.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY—COUNCIL MEETING

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on April 3, at

Present.—Mr. E. Scott (President) in the Chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, C. N. McLeod, J. R. Oxley, K. Ramsay, G. H. Williams, R. H. Borowski (Acting Secretary) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Election of President.-At the conclusion of his term of office Mr. Scott said he would like to thank the members of the Council for the help that they had given him over the past year. It had been a very interesting year, auguring well for the future. The Council had worked as a team, rather than as individuals, and they were really getting things done. He hoped the incoming year would produce some of the big results for which they had worked. Mr. Scott then vacated the Chair.

The Acting Secretary called for nominations for the office of President. Mr. Johnson nominated Mr. Scott,

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY: CENTENARY "BIRTHDAY" CAKE



From left to right: Messrs, A. W. Callister, E. Scott, Dr. J. H. Lindell, Messrs. L. Long, F. W. Johnson, S. J. Baird, A. T. S. Sissons and Dr. Byron L. Stanton. "Age" Photograph

VICTORIA—Continued

and there being no other nomination, Mr. Scott was duly re-elected as President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria for the ensuing 12 months.

Mr. Scott on his return to the Chair thanked the

members of the Council for the honour they had done

Election of Vice-President,-Mr. F. W. Johnson was duly re-elected unopposed as Vice-President of the Society.

Election of Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. Williams said he would like to nominate the present Treasurer, Mr. S. J. Baird, whose work in the past had proved him invaluable to the Council. There being no other nomination, Mr. Baird was duly re-elected as Hon. Treasurer.

Hon. Librarian.—Mrs. P. A. Crawford was nominated

as Hon. Librarian, and no other nomination being re-ceived, she was duly re-elected for the ensuing 12

Appointment of Committees.-The following Committees were appointed:-

Education Committee: Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. A. G. Davis, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, J. R. Oxley, G. H. Williams and C. N. McLeod. Finance Committee: Messrs. E. Scott, F. W. Johnson

and S. J. Baird.

Hospital Dispensing Committee: Messrs. L. Long, K. Ramsay, G. L. Belleville, R. B. Lumley and W. R. Iliffe, with two members to be nominated by the Victorian Branch of the Guild.

A.P.F. Revision Committee: Dr. Byron L. Stanton, Miss E. M. Witt, Messrs. P. A. Berry, S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, R. I. Hamilton, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, C. B. Macgibbon, N. C. Manning and E. E. Nye.

Year Book Committee: Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. A. G. Davis, A. L. Hull, L. Long, G. H. Williams, J. R. Oxley, K. Ramsay and C. N. McLeod.

Building Committee: Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. G. Davis, E. Scott, C. P. A. Taylor, N. C. Manning and A. T. S.

Social Committee: Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Miss I. M. J. MacGillivray, Mrs. S. J. Baird and the President (for the time being) of the Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of Australia (Victorian Branch), Messrs. A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long and J. R.

A.P.F. Management Committee: Messrs. F. W. Johnson, A. W. Callister, R. I. Hamilton, A. L. Hull,

Johnson, A. W. Callister, R. I. Hamilton, A. L. Hull, J. R. Oxley and F. H. Burton.

Ethics Committee: Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. F. W. Johnson, L. Long, K. Ramsay and C. N. McLeod.

Selection Committee: Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite, A. G. Davis, J. R. Oxley, A. T. S. Sissons and the Secretary.

Liaison and Legislative Committee: Messrs. E. Scott, F. W. Johnson, S. J. Baird, J. R. Oxley and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled and the following were amongst the letters dealt with: To Mr. M. E. Kleabe, forwarding a list of chemists in the Camberwell area re the loss of two colour films.

in the Camberwell area re the loss of two colour films. To Mr. P. M. Balding, Mansfield, forwarding trans-

lation of a prescription.

To Mr. F. R. Taylor, Ballarat, and to and from District Telephone Officer, Ballarat, re installation of telephone for Mr. Taylor. Successful.

To Mr. N. C. Cossar, thanking him for his offer to

provide a portrait of Dr. Byron L. Stanton.

To Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, re Centenary Celebrations of Pharmaceutical Society of

To Mr. H. W. Woods, expressing Council's thanks for very generous donation to the Victorian College of Pharmacy War Memorial Building Fund. Also press release re same and letters to Trustees of the Fund

To Mr. R. H. Morrison, advising him of his re-election

as Auditor. To Mr. M. R. Lee and Mrs. M. M. Smith, expressing appreciation of the Council for their assistance as Part-Time Demonstrators.

To Dr. Osol, Philadelphia College of Science, expressing the Council's thanks for receipt of charts re Radio-isotope Training.

To Mr. Dhere, expressing the Council's appreciation

for gift of books. To Mr. J. I. Richards, expressing the Council's thanks for his work as Returning Officer at the recent Council

From and to Mr. W. K. Hounsell, Auckland, re edu-

cation in New Zealand.

To Mrs. J. W. B. Pedley, expressing sympathy in recent death of her husband.

From Mr. A. Wilson, Nyah West, acknowledging Council's letter of sympathy in recent bereavement. From Mrs. E. Fitch, Western Australia, acknowledging Council's letter of sympathy in recent bereavement.

To Secretary, Victorian Branch, F.P.S.G.A., advising that assistance would be given with dispensing of lozenges.

From and to Secretary, Discussion Group, re assistance

given to their meetings.

To the Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, forwarding press release re H. W. Woods' donation to the College Building Fund.

To Mr. W. R. Langford, Moe, forwarding translation

of prescription.

With reference to the item concerning the loss of two colour films, mentioned in the correspondence, the Council considered the sales policy as carried out by manufacturers of colour film, and resolved that this matter should be forwarded to the Victorian Branch of the Guild for their further investigation.

The correspondence was received. Election of Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—

Full Members (Transfer from Apprentice Members). Jacob Keith Barrow, James Robert Beovich, Janet Jacob Ketth Barrow, James Robert Beovich, Janet Burbidge, Anne Elizabeth Fagan, Ian Menzies Foyster, Jacob Frydman, Joseph John Hardidge, Roy Thomas Stuart, Maxwell Roy Tilley, Allan Vincent Tyrrell, Sherman Wong, Donal McCrae Rutherford.

Apprentice Members.—Thomas Henry Anderson, Charles William Armstrong, Looraine Craigie Aylett, John Francis Baker Lois Anne Barbor Royald Peter.

John Francis Baker, Lois Anne Barber, Ronald Peter Batagol, Melvyn Geoffrey Blachford, Delizia Brunetti, Barrie Richard Cathcart, Graeme Bruce Cleeve, Mar-garet Ann Cockcroft, Ann Rosalie Cohen, Walter Gordon Cornell, Stewart Leonard Dodson, Judith Ann Hatfield Dubourg, Brian Raymond Gaffney, Brian Foster God-dard, Chee Ming Goh, Ann Hanley, Lloyd Vivian Hocking, John William Howley, Margot Ernestine Hughes, Graham Livingstone Hunter, Eril Farrar Hutton, Joseph Jakubovic, Hana Kolm, Kenneth Richard Kuhlken, David Lawrence, Lily Soei Lian Lee, Elizabeth Lew-Sang, Nan Hwa Lin, John McDonald Lindsay, Robert Archibald Campbell Lord, Thomas James Lynden-Bell, Peter Allan Lynton, Barbara Noreen Lyon, David Allan Hamilton Mansell, Helen Matthews, Mary McDonnell, Carmel Mary McKindey, Sonia Muriel McNally, Jocelyn Yvonne Mein, Patricia Isobe Millar, Reene Mond, Noel Main, Graeme John Norton, Barrie John O'Brien, Janice Arlene Olseb, Ronald Egbert Penny, Charles Rodney Phillips, Prakash Chandra Prasad, Pauline Antonia Pusterla, Aldis Riters, Diana L. Saxton, Alexander Serz-povskis, Marie Catherine Shinners, Morris David Shoueka, Diana Elizabeth Speedie, Trevor Thompson Tilley, Aitan Ian Tobias, Andre Robin Twist, George Peter Unmack, Judith Anne Whyte, Murray John Wigg, Roslyn Jean Williams, Millicent Wright, Margot Lorelei Young, Roderick Reece Burgess, Dorothy Faye Dunoon, Helen Horvitz, Joan Ellen Larsen, John Joseph Mc-

Full Member (New) .- John Moore Sharwood. Fellow by Examination.—Heather Sadie Aberdeen. Library.—It was resolved on the recommendation of the Hon. Librarian that the following new books be purchased for the Library:-

Remy. Treatise on Inorganic Chemistry. Vol. 11. (Translated by Prof. J. S. Anderson.) London. Principles of Animal Virology, by F. M. Burnet. New

York.



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VICTORIA—Continued

Essays in Biochemistry. Edited by S. Graff. London. Chapman and Hall.

Mrs. Crawford also mentioned that the lending section of the Library would shortly be in operation.

100th Annual Meeting.—The President drew attention to copies of the minutes of this meeting which were placed before members. [Proceedings at this meeting are reported elsewhere in this issue of the Journal.—Ed.]

Breaches of Ethics.—The Council considered six reports of breaches of ethics which had been brought before its notice and in which certain investigations had been made. It was resolved that in one instance the chemist's explanation should be accepted; but that further investigations should be made into another in-stance, and that in the remaining four cases appropriate letters be sent to the members concerned, with a request that they observe the Code of Ethics more closely in future, as their actions could only reflect on their fellow chemists in business.

Apprenticeship Curriculum.—The report of the Sub-Committee inquiring into this matter was briefly stated, and the country members of the Council were asked to bring the proposals before their members, particu-larly in regard to the Correspondence Course as it now existed and in reference to any alteration which might

be made to this section.

Night Meetings of the Council.—The President stated that he had placed this matter before members at the Annual Meeting, and it did not seem that these meetings would be favoured.

Liaison with Other Bodies.—It was resolved that a fuller liaison should be maintained by all official bodies in pharmacy, particularly in regard to any legislation which might be brought down and which might concern pharmacy as a whole.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly Financial Statement which showed a credit balance of £11,189/11/11. Accounts totalling £3128/3/3 were passed

for payment.

Presentation of Old Homoeopathic Formulary.-The Acting Secretary reported that Mr. J. A. Kruse had presented to the Society a formulary and vials which were on the table before the members of Council. It

was resolved that the gift be accepted and that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. Kruse.

Illness of Mr. A. G. Davis.—It was reported that Mr. Davis had undergone an operation, and members expressed the wish that he would soon be back with them at the Council table.

Lectures in Pharmacology.—The Dean of the College reported to the Council that Professor F. H. Shaw had commenced his lectures on "Pharmacology for Pharmacology for Pharmacolog

macy" to Fourth Year students.

Fellowship.—A memorandum was received from the Dean reporting that Mr. J. N. Barcham had completed all the requirements of the Fellowship Course.

Ointment in Tubes.—A letter had been received from a member suggesting that all A.P.F. ointments should be dispensed in tubes. It was resolved that this suggestion be referred to the A.P.F. Revision Committee.

Chiropodists' Association.—A request for a Guest Speaker for this Association's October meeting was discussed by the Council, and it was resolved that Mr. G. K. Treleaven be invited to attend as the Guest Speaker representing the Society at this meeting.

First Aid Classes .- The Acting Secretary said that arrangements had been made to commence these classes of Tuesday, May 7, and on each Tuesday thereafter for the duration of the course. The classes would be of approximately 60 students. The number of First Year students would require two classes, and a third class would be held later in the year for members of the Society who had previously listed their names with the Society's office.

Radioactive Substances .- Mr. Oxley said that he had

attended the exhibition at the South Melbourne Town Hall, and it was obvious that this subject was a coming thing in pharmacy. The Acting Secretary was asked to take the matter up with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and ascertain from them what steps were being taken to include this subject in their curriculum.

Centenary of the Society.-The Centenary Year celebration would commence on July 1 next, and the Council at its meeting set up a committee to co-ordinate the celebrations, which would probably be initiated by the laying of the Foundation Stone of the new College

The meeting then terminated.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 390th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 18 St. Francis street, Mel-

Defence Ltd. was held at 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on April 17, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs.

I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, C. C. Fewtrell,
E. A. O. Moore, C. C. Wallis and the Secretary.

Camera Stolen.—The Secretary reported that he had been informed by the Solicitor that following further action he had taken the member who reported the

action he had taken, the member who reported the theft of a valuable camera was able to locate the shop where it had been sold, and had now regained possession of the camera.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:-From Mr. Maxwell E. Dunn, enclosing tear sheet taken from "Law Institute Journal" dated April 1, 1957, in which the following paragraph appeared:-

Deceased Pharmaceutical Chemists.

"Members called upon to act for the executor or dependants of a deceased Pharmaceutical Chemist will be interested in advice which has now been received from Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, of 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, that that organisation provide a service whereby it will give free advice to the executor or dependants of a deceased member of the organisation on the pharmacy aspect of the estate, as, for example, the value of the pharmacy."

It was resolved that a letter of thanks be forwarded to Mr. Dunn for his assistance in this matter.

General Public Risk (Premises) Insurance: The Secretary reported that in response to the paragraph published in the February issue of the journal, a number of enquiries for this cover had been received from members.

From the Western Australian Branch (a) asking for more forms of application for membership and (b) en-closing copy of minutes of the meeting of the Local Board held on February 15, 1957, when new officers were appointed following the death of Mr. H. D. Fitch.

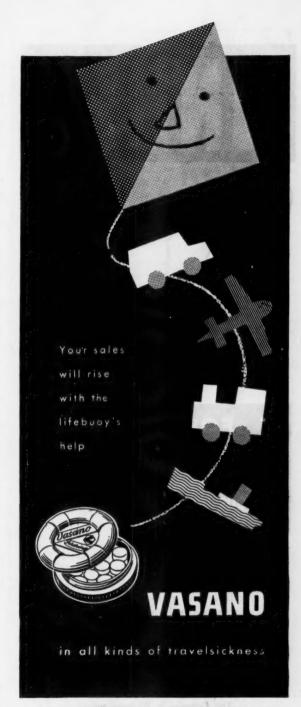
The Chairman tabled for perusal by the Directors a copy of the statement of Receipts and Expenditure associated with the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Asso-ciation of Australia in Melbourne in May, 1956.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. W. P. Amarant, Koroit; F. A. Bolton, Bendigo; B. G. McClusky, Koo-Wee-Rup; J. S. Thomas, Ashwood; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Mayhew, West Preston; Messrs. K. J. Harry, Windsor; and B. A. Moore, Caulfield.

Legal Advice.—A member who held a lease on the

combined shop and dwelling and had sub-let the dwelling as permitted under the lease wished to regain possession. On the facts before him the Solicitor advised that the member had no hope of success under present legislation.

Calomel.—Attention was directed to Calomel being subject to new regulations in Victoria. The Chairman said he thought it would be helpful to chemists throughout the State if the Pharmacy Board published in the Journal an article on this subject, giving all the preparations that were covered and how they would be



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VICTORIA—Continued

affected by the new regulation. It was resolved that this suggestion be conveyed to the Pharmacy Board.

Claims.—Indistinct handwriting was the cause of a

Claims.—Indistinct handwriting was the cause of a prescription being dispensed incorrectly. The circumstances were not serious and the member had denied liability.

Advertising.—The Directors made a number of suggestions for further "scatter" advertisements in the Journal. These were noted by the Secretary.

Financial. — The Hon. Treasurer presented the

Financial. — The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £881/2/3. Accounts totalling £140/10/5 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 1 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne on April 2 at 8 nm

of the Guild met at 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne on April 2, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. N. F. Keith, K. L. C. Davies, J. W. D. Crowley, E. Scott, W. R. Iliffe, F. L. Flint, A. K. Lloyd, I. A. Silverwood, A. E. Moore, C. I. Molloy, M. J. Miles, S. M. Adams, J. J. Cocking, A. O. C. Blake, C. K. Henshall, W. J. Langtry, T. K. Sarah, J. D. Clarke, G. Coulton, J. Garvin and the Assoc. Secretary.

Mr. K. G. Attiwill was present by invitation.

Chairman Appointed.—The Assoc. Secretary called for nominations for a chairman for the meeting, and Mr. K. L. C. Davies was elected.

Election of President.—The Chairman called on the Returning Officer to make his report, and Mr. Moore informed the meeting that only one nomination had been received for the office of State President, that of Mr. N. F. Keith, and that therefore Mr. Keith was automatically elected. Mr Davies congratulated Mr Keith on the appointment; this was supported by Mr. Langtry, and received with acclamation. Mr. Davies then vacated the chair in favour of Mr. Keith, who thanked the Committee for the honour, and stated that he hoped to meet the requirements of the position, with the Committee's assistance.

Confirmation of Minutes.—Mr. Iliffe moved that all business transacted at the February meeting be ratified, that the minutes of the December and February meetings be confirmed, together with the accounts passed for payment at those meetings, and that it be placed on record the appreciation felt as a result of Mr. McGibbony receiving the first O.B.E. awarded to a Guild member. This motion was seconded by Mr. Cocking and carried.

Delegate For No. 5 District.—Mr. Coulton requested that the Guild call a meeting of members of No. 5 District with a view to re-organising the District by the appointing of a Chairman, Secretary and Delegate to the S.B.C.. The second Tuesday in May was suggested as a suitable date for this meeting. It was decided that arrangements for this meeting be left in the hands of the Executive.

Executive.—It was decided, on a motion by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Lloyd, that the present Executive of three carry on until September.

three carry on until September.

Trustees.—It was moved by Mr. Lloyd, seconded by Mr. Scott, and carried, that Mr. Keith be appointed a Trustee.

Federal Delegates.—Mr. Keith was appointed the Second Delegate to Federal Council, on the motion of Mr. Davies, seconded by Mr. Blake.

Mr. Davies was appointed to the office of "The Substitute Delegate" to the Federal Council, on the motion of Mr. Lloyd, seconded by Mr. Coulton. It was remarked that this was the first occasion that a country

member in any State had been named as a delegate to Federal Council.

Meetings For Mr. Jewkes.—The Committee was informed that Mr. Jewkes would meet the Ballarat and Geelong chemists on April 11 and 12 respectively, to hear whether chemists were satisfied with the Health

"Gilseal News."—The gathering of material for "Gilseal News" was discussed, and it was left to the Executive to consider the question of a Committee for this

Staff Training.—Much discussion was held on this subject, resulting in suggestions being put forward that the Merchandising Service provide a course of staff training through "Gilseal News," or else prepare articles on this subject, including handling of customers, for publication in "Gilseal News." It was decided that Federal Council be asked, through medium of a remit, to investigate the possibilities of Staff Training. to investigate the possibilities of Staff Training.

Veterinary Supplies.—It was resolved that the Executive arrange a conference with the main body of veterinary surgeons, to discuss matters of prescribing

and dispensing.

Geelong Chemists' Association.—A letter from this association, expressing concern at the practice of secondary wholesalers in supplying pharmaceutical lines at less than wholesale prices to doctors, clubs, institutions, etc., was discussed. It was reported that wholesalers were supplying factories with "Chemist Only" lines at

Following discount.

Following discussion of this letter, advising that the Pharmacy Board had been requested to take steps to have the sign "chemist" removed from the premises of the U.F.S. dispensary at Geelong, it was decided that the Guild should also write to the Board requesting the removal of the sign.

ing the removal of the sign.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. J. E. Bullock, Beulah; J. C. Harlamb, Melbourne; C. W. Jackman, Ballarat; P. M. McKay, Maffra; D. H. Mellor, Armadale; J. G. Roberts, Brighton; N. F. Werner, Boort; J. A. Pratt, Clayton; W. P. Amarant, Koroit, and Mrs. E. M. Barton, Bairnsdale.

The following re-entries were noted: Messrs. W. G. Lees, W. Heidelberg; J. I. Richards, Moonee Ponds, and J. M. Howden, San Remo.

The following Branches were recorded: Messrs. G. W. Hines, 41 Bair street, Leongatha; R. K. Burton, 355a Bluff road, Hampton, and A. Krantz, Cnr. Barkly and Inkerman streets, St. Kilda.

Federal Report.—The Federal Report was given by Mr.

Scott, and during the resultant discussion on Federal matters, it was decided that a letter of congratulations be sent to Mr. A. M. McFarline, advising that this Committee is pleased to note the interest he is taking in

Guild affairs in Queensland.

Amendment of Rules.—On a motion by Mr. Iliffe, seconded by Mr. Moore, it was decided to ask Federal

Council to-

(a) Amend rules to enable a Vice-President tem-porarily to fill a vacancy caused by the death or resignation of the State President, pending a new President being elected.
(b) Bring into line Rules 22-(1); 60. viii-(1); 63. V(a)

and (c), regarding maximum amount of fine.

Olympic Roster.—A report on the operations of the roster during the period of the Olympic Games was read, the report showing that the system had operated most satisfactorily. It was decided to write to Captain Longden, of the Olympic Games Organising Committee, therefore, him for his co-operation with the restaurable of the olympic Games Organism Committee, thanking him for his co-operation with the rostered chemists.

Chemists.

Wards of State.—The proposed agreement between the Minister of Health and the Guild for the supply of pharmaceutical benefits to wards of the State was read, and it was agreed that it be ratified if approval is given by the Guild Solicitor.

By-Laws.—Mr. Iliffe made a number of suggestions, and it was agreed that after alteration by the Executive

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VICTORIA—Continued

in accordance with these suggestions the By-Laws be

put into operation as soon as possible.

Lodge Committee Report.—It was reported that a meeting had been convened at Dandenong to discuss the improvement of the operation of the Pool System in the district, and that the members there had agreed to contact the lodge secretaries and arrange a further meeting to explain to the secretaries how the system

The meeting closed at 11.50 p.m.

DETAILERS AND DETAILERS

Two Viewpoints

The "Drug and Cosmetic Industry" reprints from "Scope Weekly" Upjohn's newspaper for physicians the following two viewpoints of medical practitioners concerning the help that can be rendered by detailers:

Dr. J. Robert Hudson, general practitioner of Cincinnati, says: The detail man holds the answer to that.

Those I deal with are all experts, far cries from the old drug drummer, but each has only some of the attributes I would like to see in every one of them. The detail man must be:

A purveyor of knowledge on new drugs, calling all

of them to the doctor's attention.

A pharmaceutical historian, telling the physician how a new drug was developed, discovered, etc.

A condenser of pharmaceutical literature, able to tell in five minutes the meat of half a dozen articles that

would take the doctor hours to read.

A walking 'index medicus,' ever able to answer the question: "Where can I find a good article about . .?"

And he should at all times familiarise the physician

with every detail about the physical appearance of a new drug

The detail man is a constant contestant in a medical quiz show. The doctors are always throwing whoppers to him, and he should always be able to answer them or to know where to find the answer. It's an immeasurable help.

If a company had twenty men of this calibre, they'd

never have to worry

On the other hand, Dr. Joseph A. Sargent, general practitioner, of Rochester, N.Y., answers:

1. Eliminate sending detail men into a physician's Most doctors are too busy for this outmoded method of advertising.

2. Stop using glowing reports from obscure, unimpor tant and obviously untrained medical reporters and

journals to advertise products.

3. Stop manufacturing combinations of drugs in one product when such combinations have no proved basis

in rational therapeutics. Unfortunately, too many doctors use them because they are 'something new.'

4. Stop sending samples of drugs to doctors, except by request. They are seldom used collectors of dust, invitations to disaster for inquisitive children, and getting rid of them is just another annoying chore for the Why not have all companies pool these drugs and send them to religious missions overseas?

HOW STUFFY ARE WE?

An American Comment

Francis Chilson, Industrial Consultant, who conducts a feature section, "Management Forum," in "Drug and Cosmetic Industry," leading American drug and cosmetic publication, flew to Australia towards the end of 1956, to inspect the progress of the Aspro plant being erected at Holmesglen by Nicholas Pty. Ltd., and on return published a note on "Australia Today."

It is good sometimes to hear what others think of

It is good sometimes to hear what others think of us, and for that reason the following extracts from Mr. Chilson's notes are reprinted:

Mr. Chilson's notes are reprinted.

"The Nicholas plant is big even by our standards—

196,000 square feet. It is a one-storey plant, of course. with a two and a half storey front facade, which houses the general offices, control laboratories, personnel amenithe general offices, control taboratories, personnel ameni-ties and all the plant shops and other services except the power plant, which is part of the chemical plant at the rear of the building. "I was delighted to find that as a result of having a really competent industrial architect, Don Lumsden, on

really competent industrial architect, Don Lumsden, on the job and an equally competent builder named Lewis (I am sorry I've forgotten the complete name of the Lewis firm, but I can always get it for you if you are contemplating building in Australia), the project, in spite of prolonged wet weather and a chronic steel shortage, is three months ahead of schedule. The speed

shortage, is three months ahead of schedule. The speed with which the building has been erected is the talk of all Melbourne. It could not have been surpassed by any American builder that I know of.

"The building committee comprises for the management: Directors Hilton Nicholas and Reg. Balfe; for production, George Wells; for engineering, J. P. Collis and John Remington. The job has been beautifully co-ordinated. All my recommendations have been carried out or better ones substituted and even at a discontinuous control of the control of t ried out or better ones substituted, and even at a distance of 9000 miles, correspondence between my office and theirs has been carried on with virtually no mis-

understanding on either side.

The changes in the City of Melbourne since my last visit a little over a year ago are striking. The effects of the immigration programme are everywhere apparent in the little European restaurants, cafe espresso shops, delicatessen stores and night clubs. Melbourne is becoming cosmopolitan. Even the staid and stuffy . . . Hotel (The Waldorf of Melbourne) now has a dance floor in the main dining room.

"When I visited Melbourne for the first time in 1946, was a stuffy Victorian town (in more ways than one). It took the staid burghers seven years to get over a

speech I made comparing Australian and American language differences. God, what a difference now!

"I didn't like the site which had then been tentatively selected because of the terrain, but it was the only piece of land near Melbourne with all city services, including transportation, that was of sufficient size for future expansion. It was out in the farmlands then, but now it sits in a plateau surrounded for miles in every direction by middle-class housing develop-ments. It has the biggest labor pool in all Melbourne to draw from. It turned out to be a convenient and spectacular location.

"When I arrived in Melbourne it was ablaze with decorations for the Olympics. The Aussies did a marvellous job of preparing for the Olympics, and the housing and feeding of the several hundred thousand people from all over the world was carried out with very few hitches. The athletes were housed in a separate—and permanent—housing development where they even had their own cooks imported and paid for they even had their own cooks, imported and paid for by the Australian Government. It would take a book to describe the wonderful new structures, particularly the swimming pool and stadium, that were built. The stadium is a beautiful example of cantilever construction. But I got to see only the last game and the final ceremony. The damn Aussies worked hell out of me all day and entertained me all night. I wasn't left to my own devices for a minute. (My wife says, God for that!")

"As soon as the Olympics broke up there was a mad rush to redecorate the city for Christmas. In this they do a spectacular job, much better than the English, and just about as well as we do. Office parties are common—I should say, universal. We had quite a party at Aspro. George Wells was Father Christmas.

"The Aussies stick to their old customs and traditions. At Christmas, when the temperature is likely to be 95 deg. F., they eat turkey and stuffing, plum pudding and all the trimmings. These gargantuan meals are topped off with Australian beer—the best and strongest in the world. It's no wonder most Australian firms take their annual vacations from Christmas to the middle of January. It takes them that long to recover.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO BOTTLERS, BOTTLE DEALERS, HOTELKEEPERS, CHEMISTS Branded Bottles which are not sold

The undermentioned firms and companies, being members of the Branded Bottle Association of Victoria Pty. Ltd., doing business at Melbourre, Adelaide, and elsewhere, hereby give notice that all bottles delivered by them or their agents having a notification moulded thereon that they are, or remain, the property of the firms and companies mentioned below, are not sold with the contents thereof, but remain the property of such firms and companies. Such bottles are loaned solely for the purpose of enabling the contents to be delivered to the purchasers from the said firms and companies, and to all subsequent purchasers of the contents. As soon as the bottles are emptied of their contents they must not be refilled, destroyed or damaged, or used again for any purpose; but must, on demand, be delivered up to the companies or firms whose names are moulded thereon, or to the accredited agents:

John Sutherland & Sons Schweppes (Australia) Pty. Ltd. Kia-Ora Industries Limited. The Vinegar Co. of Aust. Pty. Ltd. The Distillers Agency Ltd. The Australasian Jam Co. Pty. Ltd.

Francis Longmore & Co.

Holbrooks Ltd.

John Walker & Sons Ltd. Scrubb & Co. (Aust.) Ltd. John Dewar & Sons Ltd. Ecks Ltd. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne. Rosella Preserving & Manufacturing Co. Ltd. B. Seppelt & Sons. W. & A. Gilbey (A/asia) Pty. Ltd. M. Moss & Co. Ltd.

Stephen King Pty. Ltd. Kool Spa Products Pty. Ltd. Hodge, Moody & Co. Pty. Ltd. Marchants Aerated Waters & Reed Bros., Bendigo. Federal Distillers Pty. Ltd. Henry Williams & Sons Pty. Boon Spa Pty. Ltd. Ltd West End Packing Co. Renown and Pearlite Manu-

Cordials Pty. Ltd. G. H. Elliott Pty. Ltd. Cohns Ltd., Bendigo. Taraxale Brewing Co. Pty. Ltd. Manger & O'Neill Pty. Ltd., facturing Co. Echuca.
Champion's Vinegar (Aust.) Simpsons Manufacturing Pty. Ltd.

Recent proceedings taken in the Supreme Court on behalf of various members for an injunction and damages have resulted in undertakings to refrain from using such members' bottles being obtained, with legal costs from offenders.

Costs in many cases amounted to as much as Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

Pty. Ltd.

Proceedings taken by the Health Department under Section 89 of the Goods Act have resulted in the conviction, with substantial damages and costs, against persons refilling branded bottles.

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I E E N S I A N D

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighouse, 'phone B 8407.

Miss Cecilia Daly has joined the staff of Mr. R. G. L.

Wenck, Kingaroy.
Mr. C. S. Griffiths, who was formerly in business at Seven Hills, has now opened a pharmacy at Boundary street. West End.

Mr. J. P. Cooney has come from N.S.W. to open a pharmacy in the new Lennons Building at Ruthven street, Toowoomba.

Wedding .- At the Taylor Memorial Methodist Church, Inverell, on March 31, the marriage took place of Miss Margaret W. Clarke to Mr. Edward Donald Clarke, of Rabaul, New Guinea.—Congratulations and best wishes!

Knife Used in Hold-up.—Mr. W. J. Young, Ph. Chemist, of Lutwyche road, Wooloowin, had a very unpleasant experience on April 10. As he locked up his pharmacy and entered his car after the evening's trading, a man approached him and asked for a lift as far as the Edinburgh Castle Hotel. Near the hotel the man suddenly pressed the knife into Mr. Young's side and said, "This is a stick-up." The man searched Mr. Young's pockets while holding the knife point against He then took a tin containing £100 from a bag on the front seat. The man jumped from the car and disappeared along Lutwyche road. Several days later it was reported in the press that a labourer, 22 years of age, had been detained by the police.

ENGAGEMENTS

We offer good wishes to Miss Margaret R. Millar, of Woody Point, who recently announced her engagement to Mr. E. M. Grant, also of Woody Point.

An engagement of interest in pharmaceutical circles announced during the month was that of Miss Margaret Summersgill, Ph.C., of St. Lucia, Brisbane, to Mr. J. R. Beresford, Ph.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Beresford, Maryborough, to whom congratulations and good wishes are extended.

QUEENSLAND CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

Playing in perfect weather conditions and on a hard, fast course at Nudgee on April 7, Chemist Golfers from Brisbane, Warwick, Toowoomba, Beaudesert, Wynnum and one visitor from America had their final outing and warm-up before the Australian Chemists' Carnival, commencing on April 30.

Captain for the day, Bill Fitzgerald, moved the big field away from No. 1 tee in smart time, and players settled down to some excellent golf during the round. From the cards returned, the selection of the Queensland team will be most difficult for the State selectors. Results for the day were:

"A" Grade Stableford: Nev. Moore, 38 points.
"B" Grade Stableford: Bert Asprey, 42 points.
Four Ball Stableford: G. Newman-M. Lawton, 66

Associates: Mrs. I. Brusasco, 31 points. Nearest the Pin: W. Fitzgerald. Putting: J. Wilshire and I. Brusasco.

The next club outing will be at Oxley on June 16.

CHEMISTS' GOLF DAY AT CAIRNS

Mr. R. P. Tobiano, McBride's Pharmacy, street, Cairns, advises that on June 9 the chemists of the district are holding a Golf Day for chemists and their associates who are golfers.

As many pharmacists from all parts of Australia visit North Queensland at this time of the year, a hearty invitation is extended to any who may be visiting Cairns to join in the Golf Day. Contact could be made Cairns to join in the Golf Day. Contact could be made with Mr. Tobiano, who would be happy to furnish further information.

CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES

An afternoon's game was enjoyed against members of the Ipswich club on March 17. Four rinks from the Chemists' club visited Ipswich, and a hearty welcome was extended to them by the president, Dr. Keith Hall. The home club proved the victors of the day, the scores

Wilson, Allison, Chapman, Hall	19	38
Belford, Barnett, Waldron, Ward	30	15
McWatters, Dr. Burke-Gaffney, Kunze,		
Bell	21	25
Archibald, Brown, H. Lenehan, Mona-		
han	16	30
_		
	86	108

On April 14 an all-day pairs competition was en-yed. Trophies were presented to the winning lead joved. and skip and runners-up . The points were calculated on a points plus or minus system. The winners were:

Winning Skip: 1st, L. Croker; 2nd, E. Lewis; 3rd, A. Monahan.

Winning Lead: 1st, A. Winterflood; 2nd, R. Chard; 3rd, C. Hall.

The next game will be the monthly mid-week match against members of the Indooroopilly club on May 19.

Mr. Ron Ward, secretary of the club, reports that block bookings have been made at the Wentworth Hotel, Sydney, for the visit by Queensland Chemist Bowlers from October 13-19 next. It is hoped that there will be good representation from country chemistbowlers on this occasion. They will be made very welcome in the Queensland contingent to visit Sydney next October. Any country members interested are invited to contact the secretary, Mr. R. M. Ward, Moses Ward & Son, 300 Queen street, Brisbane, for further particulars.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham street,

Brisbane, on April 11, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. L. A. Stevens (Chairman), Misses
E. F. Chalmers and G. Elliot; Messrs, I. M. Young, F. M.

Woods, J. E. McCaskie, G. R. Wells, J. S. D. Mellick and the Secretary.

Mr. Stevens advised that the President had asked him to take the Chair, as he was attending another meeting and would not be able to come until later in the

Correspondence.-To the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, requesting that in future the Board give consideration to the President of the Board presenting diplomas

QUEENSLAND—Continued

to students who are successful at the Board's qualifying examination

To a country member, stating the Council were very pleased that he had found the Society Bulletins so interesting. Pointing out that the Council is pushing on with its plans for a Fellowship Course for members of the Society, but it may be a year or two before they are finalised.

To the Director-General of Health and Medical Services, stating that reports have been received that "Check-pest" and "Ratsak" were being advertised as being available from chemists and stores. Pointing out that possibly not all stores would have poisons licenses to sell these preparations, and requesting that the mat-ter be investigated. Reply stating that "Check-pest" is a "Schedule 111" poison and can be sold without a license; but "Ratsak" is a "Schedule 1" item, and as such can be sold only by licensed poison dealers. It is subject to signature.

From Miss Carmichael, expressing appreciation to the Council for the very generous awards which had been made available to her.

From Mr. Attiwill, stating he was very pleased with the supplement in the "Telegraph" of March 28. His letter stated that this demonstrated again how effective liaison work could be.

From Pharmacy Board of Queensland, forwarding the results of the February Intermediate Examination. This showed that 26 candidates passed. 12 were granted posts and there were 16 failures.

New Members Elected.—Associate Members—Mr. T. T. Cichero, Mr. H. J. Wippell, Miss B. J. Martin and Miss J. A. Payne.

Full Members.—Mr. H. D. Waples, Brighton; Mr. M. S. Briggs, Morningside; Miss B. A. Foote, Yeronga; Mr. W. L. Cox, Southport; and Miss B. E. Begg, Emu Park.

Advice from D.H.A.-Miss Chalmers tabled the information she had received from D.H.A. (Q'ld) Pty. Ltd., concerning various drugs which were mentioned in the recent A.P.F. Bulletin. After consideration, it was agreed that this matter be left in the hands of the A.P.F. Sub-Committee.

August Social Function.-Mr. Woods reported that he had contacted various catering firms and reception lounges, with a view to obtaining quotes for this func-

tion, which it was proposed to hold in August.

Mr. Mellick suggested that a quotation be received from "Whytecliffe," where a function was held to celebrate the 70th anniversary of this Society. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdales Chambers, 4 Wickham street, Brisbane, on April 4, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, W. E. Martin, F. H. Phillips, A. M. McFarline, R. M. Ward, L. Hall, and the Acting Secretary.

Welcomes.-Mr. Lenehan extended a welcome to Mr. McFarline and expressed the hope that he would spend

many years with the Guild Committee.

The President also extended hearty greetings to the two Society representatives—Mr. Mellick and Mr. Wells. He asked them to consider themselves members of the State Branch Committee and to enter into the discus-They would be limited only on the voting power.

Shop Assistants' Award Hearing.—Mr. Hall reported that he attended Court. The hearing lasted a couple

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QUEENSLAND—Continued

of days, and there was no outcome as far as pharmacy was concerned.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. J. P. Cooney, Too-woomba; R. R. Rich, Seven Hills; H. D. Waples, Redcliffe.

Reinstatement.-Mr. C. S. Griffiths, Brisbane.

Correspondence.—To Brisbane Fire Office, inquiring for particulars of cover for our 14 Committee Members and Secretary for attendance at meetings.

To the Registrar Pharmacy Board of Queensland, advising that Mr. Ling had communicated with us to inquire if any progress had been made concerning the Board's proposals to consider a scheme whereby the Board would take post-graduate study to pharmaceutical students outside the metropolitan area.—The Secretary had written a further letter to the Board.

To Mr. A. W. McGibbony, extending congratulations and best wishes for his honour by the conferring of O.B.E. by the Queen.—Reply expressing thanks for congratulations and good wishes.

To National Brush Co. (Aust.) Ltd., referring to lack of display cards for featuring "Nada" toothbrushes, and asking that if possible they be made available.—Reply advising that advertising agents are in process of producing some material which is expected to be available for distribution in about six weeks' time. Supplies would be going forward to D. Maclean Pty. Ltd. for distribution to members.

From the Federated Miscellaneous Workers' Union, expressing desire that Guild advise its members who are eligible to join the Federated Miscellaneous Workers' Union under the Act, to become members of the Union.

—It was decided to reply that the Guild being an

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"Vulfix" Pure Badger 661; 663 and 15

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employers' organisation had no members who were eligible for membership of their organisation.

From Federal Secretary, advising that a Price list of Veterinary Products has been compiled and is being printed for despatch within the next three weeks. In the initial production of the List it was decided to confine the products to those which had a Commonwealth price. The cost of this List would be borne by Federal Office.

From Mr. Attiwill, congratulating the Committee for its part in the recent "Telegraph" Supplement, and forwarding copy of letter sent to Mr. Mellick as Secretary of the Society-Guild Liaison Committee. Also enclosing copy of letter from the Advertising Manager of the "Telegraph," Mr. K. C. Hardy, to whom Mr. Attiwill put the original proposal in December.

From Mr. R. G. Ross, advising that Mr. L. E. S. Hunter, General Manager of Australian Soaps Ltd., has just undergone an operation, and asking that the matter be left over until his return to work in May, when he will write fully, with further information, concerning "Gilseal" soaps.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin said that he had nothing to report.

Pharmacy Board Report.—Mr. Nichol reported on items which had come before the Board for its consideration.

Report of Liaison Committee Meeting-

Pharmacy Supplement.—Mr. Lenehan said he would like to thank Mr. Mellick for his fine work on this Supplement. It was as good as any of the supplements put out by the southern States.

Mr. Martin said he would like to offer his congratulations to the Liaison Committee of Queensland for a very good supplement. He moved that a letter from this Branch be forwarded to the Pharmacy Liaison Committee bearing best wishes and congratulations for the fine effort and work done. Seconded by Mr. McFarline. Carried.

Travelling Scholarships—Age Limit.—Mr. Lenehan said that they only had the power to suggest application of an age limit to the donor of a scholarship. The age limit should be more elastic.

Mr. Nichol thought that this matter could be diplomatically approached Federally. There should not be any particular age group.

Mr. Nichol moved that the Pharmaceutical Association and the Federal Office be written to about this matter. Seconded by Mr. Phillips.

Kotex and Modess Wrapping.—It was moved by Mr. Nichol that Mr. Ross be asked to explore the possibility of plain brown paper wrapping being used for sanitary pads. Seconded by Mr. Phillips. Carried.

Thanks from Society Representatives.—Mr. Wells spoke on the privilege of being present at the Guild Committee Meeting. He had found the experience most interesting and enjoyable.

Mr. Mellick said he would like to endorse Mr. Wells' remarks. He had also found it most interesting.

P.B.A. and P.M.S.—It was moved by Mr. Phillips and seconded by Mr. Ward that it be suggested to Federal Office and to Mr. Doyle that any price changes in P.B.A. and P.M.S. be marked with an asterisk. Carried.

Mr. Chater's Northern Visit.—It was moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Phillips, that Mr. Nichol accompany Mr. Chater on the northern visit in May. Carried.

Retail Price List.—Mr. Martin moved, Mr. Ward seconded, that New South Wales be written to, inquiring if better quality paper could be used in the next price list at same cost. Carried.

The meeting closed at 11.15 p.m.

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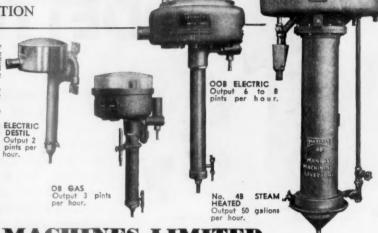
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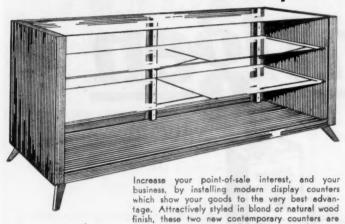


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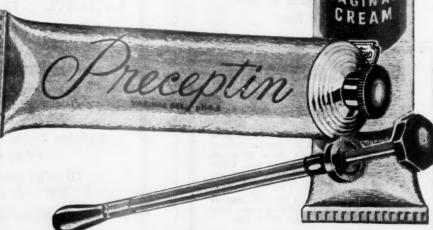
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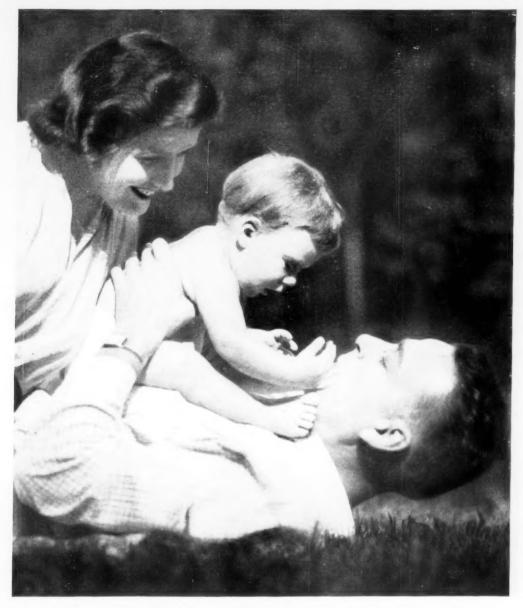
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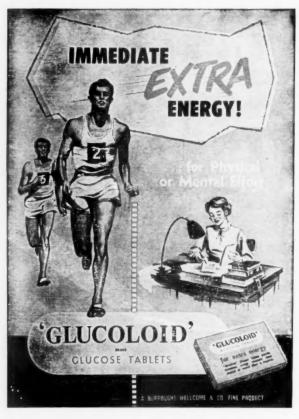
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